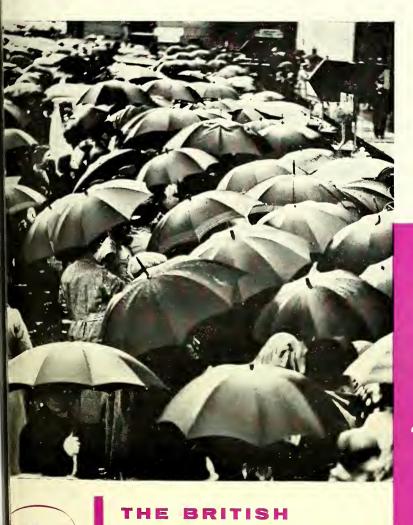
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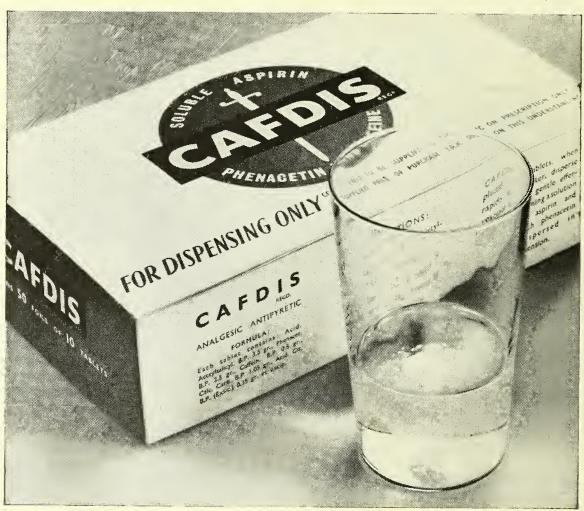
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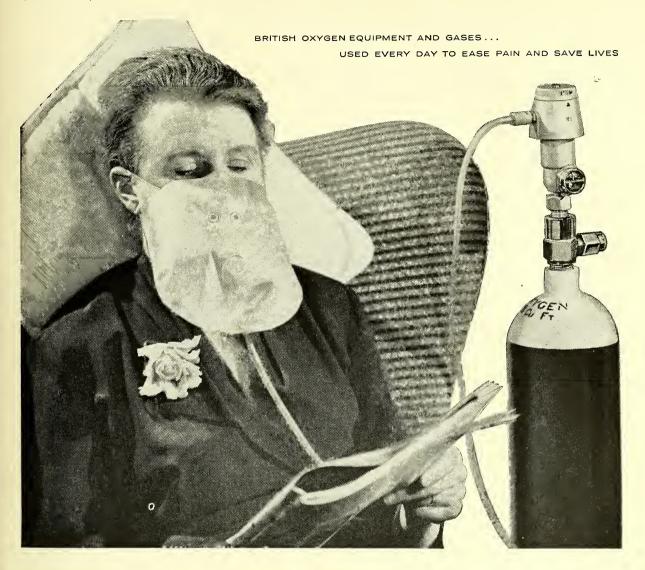
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"YOUR NAME" COUNTER PRODUCTS MEAN REPEAT BUSINESS

Your name on the products you sell is the sure means of bringing customers again to your shop. We offer you:-

- A good range of pharmaceutical steady sellers.
- Attractively packed, labelled with your own name.
- YOUR NAME Our guarantee of quality.
 - Competitive prices.
 - Quick Delivery.

W.B.CARTWRIGHT LTD

Manufacturing RAWDON LEEDS Chemists

Manufacturers of Moorland Indigestion Tablets. Penetrol Inhalant Lobelline etc.

or ware May we have the pleasure of quoting you?

YOUR NAME

YOUR NAN

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XYLOTOX brand

LIGNOCAINE LOCAL ANAESTHETIC PREPARATIONS

for minor and major surgery and surface application.

XYLOTOX HCI

Solutions

FOR INIECTION $\frac{1}{2}\%$, 1%, & 2%, with or without epinephrine, 20 c.c., 50 c.c., 250 c.c. & 500 c.c. bottles.

FOR SURFACE APPLICATION 4% with or without epinephrine, in 25 c.c. bottles.

XYLOTOX JELLY

FOR URETHRAL AND VAGINAL ANAESTHESIA

15 gm. & 30 gm. tubes with plastic application cones.

Cartons 12 x 1.5 gm. tubes for instrument lubrication.

XYLOTOX] PASTES

OTON TANKS FOR SURFACE ANAESTHESIA OF MUCOUS MEMBRANES NORMAL: for routine use.

EXTRA: contains amethocaine for longer-lasting anaesthesia ½-oz. tubes.

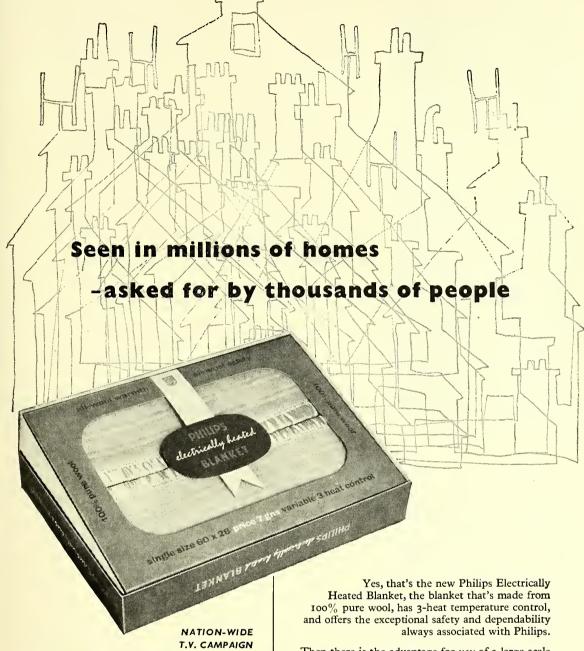
Available through your Wholesaler or direct from the Manufacturers:—

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Local Anaesthetic Specialists



Ashley Road Epsom Surrev



It has been proved that demonstrating this type of product is the best way of selling it — so that's just what we've done. On all Commercial T.V. Networks — London, the Midlands, the North, Wales & West, Southern and Scotland — the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is playing a star part, before a big audience — now! The result? Sales and plenty of them! Be sure to get your share.

Then there is the advantage for you of a large scale advertising campaign, using network Commercial T.V., Display Material and Press Advertising. At 7 gns. (including P.T.) for the single size and 11 gns. (including P.T.) for the double, the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is a best-seller — with a specially designed pack for immediate store display.

PHILIPS electrically heated Blankets

ALL-WOOL WARMTH - ALL-WOOL SAFETY





B.S. 2612 Lic. No. 2659 These blankets conform to all the requirements of the British Standards Institution.



PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD.

Century House · Shaftesbury Avenue · London · W.C.2

(PB3091)



Nearly 120 years

spent in manufacturing and packaging pharmaceuticals have been Years of great Experience, but there is much more to reflect upon however.

Each year has rewarded the endeavours of our scientists and technicians, past and present, with fresh knowledge.

Over a century's accumulated Experience and Knowledge enables the Cox organisation to offer you today, a service unique in character, quality and background. It is a service well and truly equipped to meet your needs, perhaps more so than any other comparable House in the world.

Established in 1839

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

THE FOREMOST TABLET HOUSE



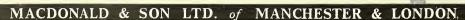
What makes Mr. Smith's pharmacy just a little different? Mr. Smith! It is "Mr. Smith's" or "Smith's Pharmacy" because it has a personal character about it which Mr. Smith has carefully cultivated during the years he has been in business.

How has he done it? Simply by the persistent, unobtrusive repetition of the name "J. Smith." Year in, year out, his name appears on his Certor counter satchels and Certor dispensing cartons.

The public simply cannot miss it. Thus he keeps up the personal touch which begins at the counter.

The extra cost of own-name printed satchels is so small as to be hardly noticeable—only 3/6 per 1,000 for 5,000, 2/- per 1,000 for 10,000. Not much, you will agree, yet enough to build up good will all the time. It is Mr. Smith's way of looking after to-morrow's customers to-day.

Samples of Certor own-name printed satchels and dispensing cartons on request,



PORTLAND MILL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCS. 25 HOLYWELL ROW, LONDON, E.C.2. TELEPHONES: ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE 4422 (10 LINES). BISHOPSGATE 4809 (2 LINES)

PULMO BAILLY AUTUMN BONUS SCHEME FOR CHEMISTS

We sent a leastet to you the other day announcing our PULMO BAILLY BONUS SCHEME. We know that you will want to take advantage of our offer.

Boost your sales of this increasingly popular line and gain the increased profits we are offering on orders of a dozen or multiples of a dozen bottles of PULMO BAILLY.

October 18th to November 15th

12 bottles of PULMO BAILLY for 31/-(instead of 34/-)

= profit of 1/3 per bottle

on retail price of 4/8 per bottle (including P.T.)

N.B. Our showcard has proved to be a valuable sales aid. Please ask

Contact your wholesaler TO-DAY. This offer is for ONE MONTH only.

BAILLY LTD., LONDON

BENGUE & CO., LTD

Manufacturing Chemists

MOUNT PLEASANT · ALPERTON · WEMBLEY · MIDDX





Distributors: PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITI

ANTISEPTIC ANALGESIC LOZENGES

PLANIDETS'

trade mark

ANTISEPTIC | ANALGESIC

LOZENGES

This *new* M&B preparation contains 1 mg. dibromopropamidine and 1 mg. chlorphenoctium amsonate (two potent antibacterial and antifungal agents) together with 4 mg. butylaminobenzoate (a local analgesic).

'Planidets' relieve painful conditions of the mouth and throat and are a useful aid in the treatment of throat and mouth infections. Used after the extraction of teeth, 'Planidets' minimise the possibility of septic complications.

PLANIDETS'

are packed in attractive aluminium tubes. Ten tubes of 12 lozenges are supplied in an eye-catching display outer. Retail price 2/6d. per tube. Available on Bonus Terms of 13 to the dozen through your wholesale supplier.

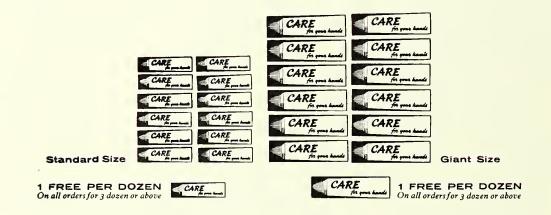
Let 'PLANIDETS' be active on your behalf!

An M&B brand Medical Product

(MAY & BAKER) LTD · DAGENHAM

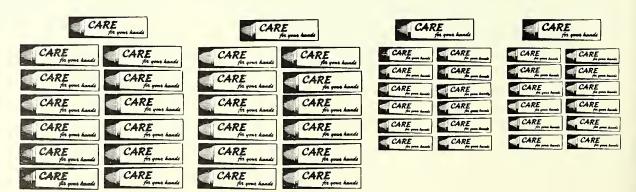
TAKE MORE PROFIT

from Care double bonus offer



On 4 dozen or above, if at least half the quantity ordered are giant size you get one free giant size with every dozen ordered, giant or standard.

This gives you an extra 10'- profit on your normal profit of 23'10 for 2 dozen standard size, and 2 dozen giant size.



THIS OFFER IS ONLY OPEN UNTIL 30th NOVEMBER

JANE SEYMOUR LIMITED, 162 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1



The 'ALKATHENE' LABEL'S quite small, but we're putting it over big this year. We're telling women to look for the 'Alkathene' label whenever they buy houseware. The message is forcefully presented in colour pages in women's magazines, 15 and 30-second TV commercials and a 2-minute colour film in cinemas. Your customers won't accept just any polythene article this year—they'll look for the 'Alkathene' label.

Are you ready to meet this growing demand? Make sure you order houseware which carries the 'Alkathene' label. Give it a good display, so that you profit from this great advertising effort.

FREE DISPLAY MATERIAL

to link your shop with 'Alkathene' national advertising, available on application through your usual trade channels or direct to Publicity Dept., Plastics Division, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Shelf cards can be obtained from individual manufacturers.

'Alkathene' is the registered trade mark for the polythene manufactured by I.C.I.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED · LONDON · S.W.1

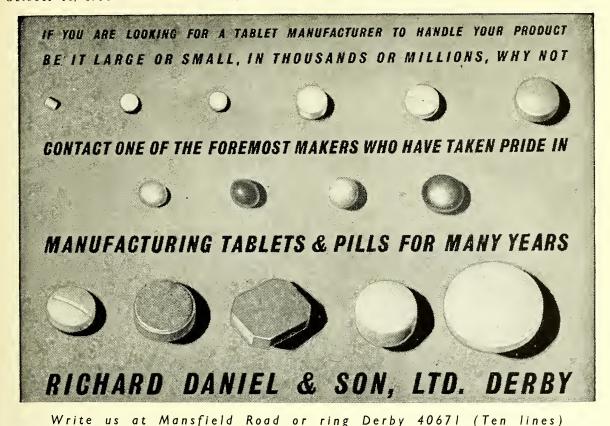




are the greatest makers of Hair Beauty Products in the world

TRESS Color-Glo
Brown-Glo
Trill

The greatest Hair Research Laboratories in the world are behind L'Oreal Products. That fact, and the marketing 'know-how' of Golden Ltd., distributors of all L'Oreal products marketed here, explains the continuing sales success of every Hair Beauty Product from L'Oreal of Paris.



NEW PAFDIATRIC ANTIPYRETIC ANALGESIC



Presentation: Bottles of 4 fl. oz. and 40 fl. oz. (Dispensing Pack).

Basic N.H.S. Price:

4-oz. pack, 4/2; 40-oz. pack, 30/7 (exempt from Purchase Tax)

Literature on request



For the prompt reduction of Fever and relief of pain in children

'ENERIL,' a new paediatric elixir, is a stable preparation suitable for the reduction of fever and pain in children. 'ENERIL' provides accurate effective dosage, in pleasantly-flavoured form readily acceptable by children. It does not produce gastric irritation. Indicated in all conditions where antipyresis and analgesia are required. There are no contraindications to 'ENERIL.'

Each teaspoonful (4ml.) contains:

120 mg. Paracetamol (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol).

Dosage: Infants under 12 months, ½ teaspoonful (2 ml.)

Children 1-4 yrs. ½ to 1 teaspoonful (2-4 ml.) ,, 4-8 yrs. 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls (4-8 ml.) ,, 8-12 yrs. 2 teaspoonfuls (8 ml.)

To be given every 4-6 hours or as directed by the physician.



A.&G. Nicholas LTD. Slough, Bucks, England

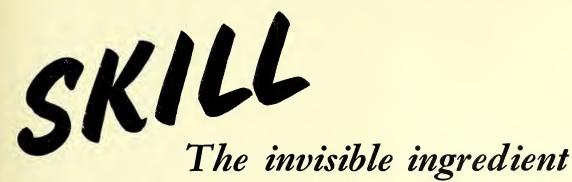
Ref. Jnl. Amer. med. Assn. 1956, 160, 1219

NOW, FOR EXTRASALES NEW HORLIGKS CHOCOLATE FLAVOUR!



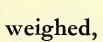
Available from your usual supplier in 6-oz. and 12-oz. jars

Retail prices 2/10 and 5/-



This most important factor in Tablet

formulation and manufacture cannot





weighed, ... it cannot be seen,



... neither can it be priced,



Since 1894 Matthews and Wilson Ltd. have formulated and manufactured all types of medicinal tablets for pharmaceutical organisations, hospital authorities and proprietary houses.

All standard B.P., B.P.C., N.F. tablets are stocked for prompt delivery.

CUSTOMER'S MATERIALS PROCESSED IF REQUIRED.

* Home and Export Inquiries Invited.



Works, Morrish Road, London, S.W.2 Tel: TULSE HILL 5881/5882

EARLE & C.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS



Syringe Steriliser with Extending Rack

WHOLESALE AND **EXPORT**



Syringe Steriliser Tray



Ligature Winder



Glass Needle Box

SEARLE & CO.

SERLANCO HOUSE, 245 ST. JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.I

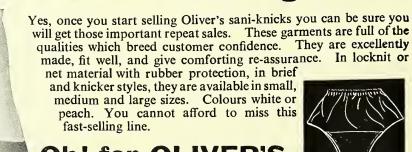
Telephone: Terminus 1617, 1618

Telegrams: "Serlsurg, Smith, London"

Cables: A.B.C. and Bentleys



Sales are goodrepeat-sales are good!





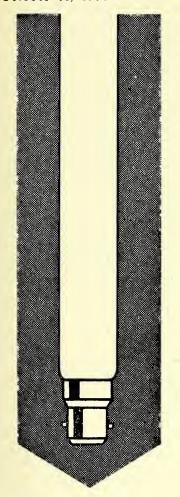
Available through your wholesaler or for export.

WILLIAM OLIVER'S (RUBBER) LTD. Blackhorse Lane, London, E.17.

Tel: LARkswood 8811







Osram Tubes now give more light!

and are still
guaranteed
for one year

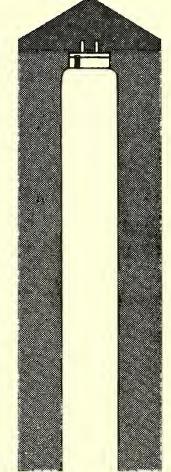
The superb quality of Osram tubes enables us to offer a guarantee with every tube that it will be replaced FREE if it fails in normal service before 3,000 hours or one year. And you now have more light than ever before for the first 5,000 hours'use.

It makes sense to specify



THE GUARANTEED TUBE

BETTER LIGHT-BETTER SALES





Experimental and development work are on an absolutely confidential basis and part of our service.

Official tablets are always available, in small and large quantities and we specialise in Aspirin Tablets and Compound Codeine Tablets with "own name" labels.



THOMPSON & CAPPER LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SPEKE, LIVERPOOL, 19

Telephone: Hunts Cross 1321

TELEVISION ADVERTISING



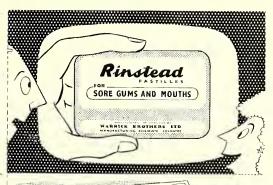
UPLIFT
SALES
260°/.

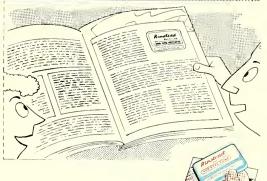
... The **T.V. Campaign** seen by over **4,500,000 viewers** will continue throughout the winter months . . .

RINSTEAD

... supplemented by advertising in the "Reader's Digest" and in National Newspapers throughout the whole of the Autumn and Winter, until February, 1959.

PASTILLES





BONUS PARCEL (Post Paid)

3 doz. tins at 15/- doz. plus tax

CHARGED AS

23 doz. ONLY

SHOWS 63°/_o PROFIT ON COST

RETAILS AT 2/3d INC. TAX



NOW! 1/- SCOTTIES IN PINK



POWERFUL NEW TV

An entirely new television technique for Scotties! Powerful 30-second commercials include the famous "tap test," which demonstrates Scotties' wet strength. Large-size press ads. follow the same theme. Striking display material at point of sale completes the 3-way advertising plan to sell even more Scotties this winter!

Regular size, white or pink, 1/-Economy size, white, pink or yellow, 2/9



-JUST WHAT SHE WANTS!

Remember when Scotties were first introduced? Just a year ago! Since then you ave seen the total facial-tissue market grow—and grow—with Scotties taking never-increasing share. A fabulous success story—and a *profitable* one for you.

What makes Scotties so successful? 'Wet-strength,' of course! Then there's he attractive Scotties box, with the handy oval opening. And don't forget the xclusive range of colours, accounting for almost half of all 2/9 sales.

Now along comes the I/- size in pink—and you can look forward to another ise in Scotties sales!

3 ways you'll profit from 1/- Scotties in pink

Half-size cases (36 packs) count as full-size cases for generous Bowater-Scott quantity discount scheme!

Add I/- Scotties in pink to your order and you will be increasing the profit margin on *all* your Bowater-Scott lines!

Same trade prices as I/- Scotties in white, same profit—27% to 36%.

'WET-STRENGTH' DEMONSTRATION

as it will be seen in 6,400,000 homes, with an average of 2-3 viewers per set!



An ordinary tissue shreds and falls apart in the water

A 'wet-strength' Scottie holds together—stays strong even when wet



profit fully from the BOWATER-SCOTT line!



There's a Dreamland on T.V. for you...



OVER 5,000,000 people

will see Walland

ELECTRIC BLANKET PROMOTION

on 3 -42 times

This season's "DREAMLAND" Sales will be a record! Your share of this greatly increased business is up to you! Take advantage NOW of "Dreamland" T.V. Promotion — which is backed by large "RADIO-TIMES" spaces, Provincial Press campaigns and full-colour point-of-sale promotion material.

BIGGER SALES

EXTRA DISCOUNTS

ORDER YOUR DREAMLAND

BLANKETS NOW



The Largest FULL size

2 YEAR GUARANTEED

Quality Blanket at its price...

Single, Size $60'' \times 30''$

£4.0.0 plus P.T. 16/8d.

Double, Size $60'' \times 48''$

£6.0.0 plus P.T. £1.5.0

This is important! DO IT NOW

To: EASIPOWER Ltd., 27 Albemarle Street, London, W.I.

Cut out and post this coupon! It brings you by return full details of new, generous discounts on Easipower Products. Either fill in particulars or attach your business letter heading.

NAME

ADDRESS

CLASS C



The New D'Scholl's Display Stand

sent with your stock of foot aids, takes up little more than 2 square feet on your Pharmacy floor. And how it pays for its space again and again!

An outlay of only £14, for example, yields up to £8.8.0 profit profit that will recur the whole year through on these fast selling, nationally advertised lines.

A Permanent Foot Comfort Display in your Pharmacy

brings you valuable, additional turnover

Every Day

9 out of every 10 of your customers suffer from some form of painful foot trouble. A foot comfort section in your Pharmacy multiplies your sales of Dr. Scholl's Foot Aids. This modern, compact Display Stand sells foot aids the modern way — lets your customers select their own foot comfort needs, saves assistants' time, brings increased sales every day.

Effortlessly, too, it increases profits. Write to us for details TO-DAY.

FEATURE FOOT COMFORT

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., 182-204 ST. JOHN STREET, E.C.I

An evaluation of ROTER tablets in PEPTIC ULCER "... 90% satisfactory response obtained in ambulant patients in the absence of dietary restrictions or other drugs" Extract from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 1955, 2, 827 PACKINGS: Retail Prices including P.T., Trial size 40 tablets 7/5d., Standard size 120 tablets 21/3d. Full Treatment size 640 tablets 106/6d.; Dispensing packs 720 tablets, P.T. exempt. Obtainable from your usual wholesaler.

F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES (SALES) LTD., TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX

Roter Tablets are not advertised to the public, and may be prescribed on E.C.10 forms. Literature and samples on request.



WANDER

the NEW CONCEPT for relief of the common cold *orally*

THIS effective treatment for the relief of common cold symptoms will be in constant demand—on script only (Schedule 4)—from now onwards for these reasons:—

'TRIOMINIC' is therapeutically sound: it comprises effective decongestant and anti-allergic drugs.

'TRIOMINIC' taken by mouth thrice daily in "timed-release" tablet form provides around-the-clock relief from running nose and postnasal drip.

'TRIOMINIC' has already evoked an exceptional success in the U.S.A. for the Associate Companies of A. Wander Ltd.

Formula per "timed-release" tablet:

Phenylpropanolamine-HC1 50 mg. Mepyramine maleate B.P. 25 mg. Pheniramine maleate 25 mg.

Packs: Dispensing bottles of 50 and 250 tablets.

Price per dozen including Purchase Tax: 50's 132/2d.; 250's 567/8d.

Also available: 'Triominic' Syrup, for children and those adults who prefer a liquid medication, in bottles of 2 fl. oz. and 20 fl. oz. (dispensing). Price per dozen including Purchase Tax: 2 fl. oz. 39/-; 20 fl. oz. 221/-.

'TRIOMINIC' will be advertised throughout the common cold "season" in the usual medical journals. In support of this advertising, nation-wide visits by medical representatives, follow-up mailings and generous sampling have begun.

TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED DEMANDS, BE SURE TO ORDER YOUR FIRST STOCK NOW!

Literature on request from the Medical Department

A. WANDER LIMITED. 42 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W.1.

SUCCESS FROM THE START!

GUAVIN

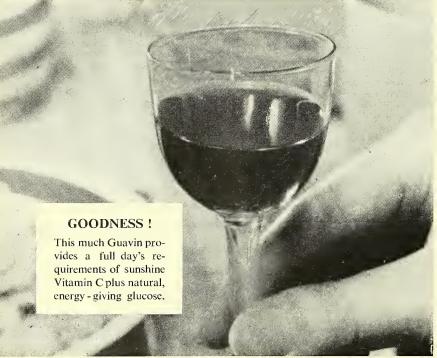
the juice of sun-drenched guavas and luscious black grapes

Success indeed. Guavin is rapidly establishing itself as a new and delectable source of health and vital energy.

The reason, quite simply, is this— Guavin is not another fruit drink boosted with synthetic vitamins. Guavin contains more natural goodness than any other fruit drink now available.

Guavin is uniquely rich in natural Vitamin C (richer by far even than blackcurrant juice) and contains a high concentration of pure grape glucose.

It was, from the start, a *natural* best-seller.



Demand has been so great that there is inevitably some delay in delivery. If you have not already done so, place your order now. Your wholesaler will supply you as soon as he possibly can.

GUAVIN is 100% fruit juice with no added colouring or flavouring matter. The amber bottle protects the Vitamin C. The golden label sets the seal on its quality.

RETAIL 2 9
Bottle contains 12½ fl. ozs. min.

Produced to the highest standards of purity by

PASCALL-KNIGHT LTD. Est. 1938

OVAL ROAD, CROYDON. Tel: CROydon 3854



ZIMMERMANN

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. Ltd. Dega Works, Walmgate Rd., Perivale, Middx. phone: Perivale 9121 Glasgow Office: 75 Armadale St., Glasgow E.I phone: Bridgetown 0325

Aniseed **ESSENTIAL** Cajuput Clove OILS Peppermint Juniper, etc. **TERPENELESS** Specialities: PERFUME Terpeneless **ESSENTIAL** Essential Oils and CONCENTRATES Concentrates OILS

We manufacture a wide range of floral and speciality bouquets for all classes of

I only need to stock PIDIOFUX flashbulbs

Yes! the four popular 'Photoflux' flashbulbs satisfy all the requirements for both black and white and colour flash photography.



PF5/97 for colour (Blue) Retail Price 1/1

FLASHBULBS



for 'Perfection in a Flash!'

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD

Century House · Shaftesbury Avenue · London W.C.2

(PP3060)



Display material is available on request.

B. N. FURMAN [Productions] LTD. 133 FONTHILL ROAD, LONDON, N.4



The only Electric Shaver with this

TWO-FISTED

No other electric Shaver has such exclusive sales-inviting features. Here are all the ingredients for a refreshing fillip to your sales. Two outstanding temptations that no man can resist for long, embodied in a high grade Swiss precision shaving instrument, packed in an elegant ivory and

packed in an elegant ivory and silver-grey plastic case. Such handsome presentation for such a superb product ensures quick sales, more sales, and many delighted customers. Sales Story *

Exclusive!
POP-UP
LONG HAIR
TRIMMER

ine first and only straightedge and long-hair Trimmer that automatically pops up and retracts into a protective housing at the mere touch of a button

VARISHAVE POWER CONTROL

The most sensational innovation since electric Shavers came. A simple smooth-action rotary control enables the user to adjust the power and the speed of the cutters to suit his own particular kind of stubble, to be kind to his skin.

Note the recessed socket for the plug-in detochable flex



Dignified
and delightful
is the corton of the
Pifco Prince. It is on index to
the quality of its contents
and very fine for display.

PUNCHED home to 100,000,000 readers/

RETAIL 6 gns



More than a million large advertisements in the nation's leading papers and magazines will punch home the story of the Pifco Prince. A powerful, persistent advertising campaign will bring customers to you to see and buy the most advanced electric Shaver. Be sure you have on show the new gaily-coloured, cleverly designed displays and showcards which are yours for the asking.

electric shaver

Ask your whalesaler for supplies of the intriguing new leaflets. Be ready for the big rush.

PIFCO LTD . PIFCO HOUSE . WATLING STREET . MANCHESTER . 4

2 NEW ACME FLASKS



- * NEW & EXCLUSIVE NYLON STOPPER
- **★** NON-DRIP POURER
- **★ DISTINCTIVE RIPPLE FINISH**

5 SIZES WALLER 4 COLOURS

Retail Price Incl. P.T. 8 Fl. oz. (SLIM) 5/11 16 Fl. oz. 6/9 22½ Fl. oz. (NEW 4 CUP SIZE) 8/9

22½ FI. oz. (NEW 4 CUP SIZE) 8/9 30½ FI. oz. 10/6 36 FI. oz. 11/6

ALL ACME FLASKS are fully tested and guaranteed to keep liquids PIPING HOT or FREEZING COLD under all conditions

"TARTAN" DE LUXE

- * NEW & EXCLUSIVE NYLON STOPPER
- ★ NON-DRIP POURER

ACME

RIPPLE 6'9 DE-LOVE

LASK

★ GAY & COLOURFUL TARTAN FINISH
(Red or Green)

3 SIZES

SUPPLIES IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE THROUGH ACCREDITED WHOLESALERS Capacity Retail Price Incl. P.T. 8 Fl. oz. (Squat) 6/6
16 Fl. oz. 7/3
36 Fl. oz. 12/3



Full details & illustrated literature from

ACME VACUUM FLASK CO. LTD.

Sales Executive Office

BICESTER ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKS.

Telephone: Aylesbury 2511 (6 lines)

(Factory: Phœnix Works, Bridgend, Glamorgan)

NOW ONE OF THE WORLD WIDE ANTIFERENCE GROUP OF COMPANIES



RED

GREEN

CREAM

BLUE

ZIMMERMANN

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. Ltd.

Dega Works, Walmgate Rd., Perivale, Middx.

phone: Perivale 9121

Glasgow Office: 75 Armadale St., Glasgow E.I

phone: Bridgetown 0325

PHARMACEUTICAL & FINE CHEMICALS

Adrenaline · Barbiturates

Carmine Diastase

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Piperazine · Papaverine

Saffron · Pepsin · Thyroid

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agents for
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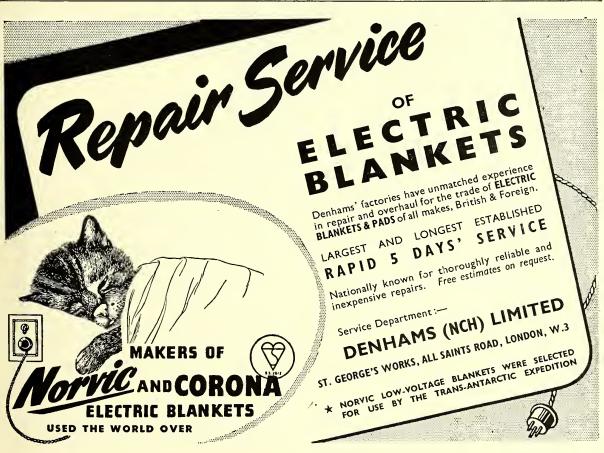


Benzocaine · Camphor

Phenazone · Procaine

etc:

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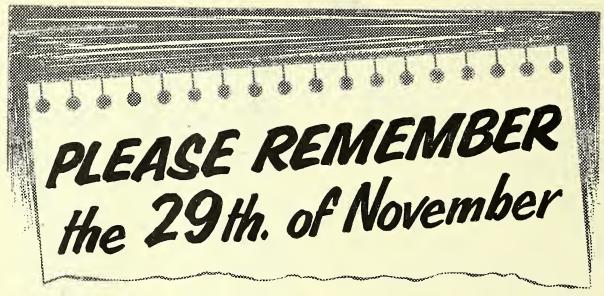
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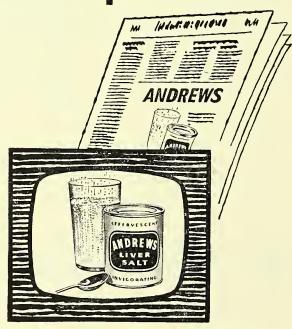
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CHEMIST DRUGGIST

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 170

October 18, 1958

No. 4104

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Volume 170

OCTOBER 18, 1958

No. 4104

"Electronic Eye" on Takings

ELECTRONICS GEARED TO CASH TILLS

AS part of a move to obtain a speedier analysis of takings from their branches, Boots, Ltd., are installing in their Nottingham offices within the next few months an electronic "eye" that automatically "reads"

figures from till rolls.

Capable of identifying printed figures at the rate of 250 characters per second, it will be the first such device in Europe to go into commercial use, and will cost about £1 million. Its application to tillroll analysis will be the first of its kind in the world. Explaining its function and purpose, Mr. F. A. Cockfield (financial director, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.) said in London on October 9 that the installation, which is known as ERA ("electronic reading automaton") will mark the first step towards a system of "integrated data processing" which is being put into effect within the next few years. It will involve a complete streamlining of the organisation behind the company's 1,300 shops, including the installation of specially modified cash registers. The arrival of the machines is part of a continuing process of reorganisation. After a period of experiment and trial working further plans for more comprehensive electronic data processing will be set in The systems are planned to motion. permit a tighter and more realistic control of the central organisation and reduce overheads. The automaton will read the figures from the till-rolls and feed them at the rate of 250 characters per second into a specially designed calculator that will analyse the figures in various ways. Hand accounting by sales slips, under which analysis of cash receipts may take some weeks to produce, will gradually be abandoned. The modified cash register has been developed by the Norwegian manufacturer Jörgen S. Lien Industrier, Bergen.

Another aspect of the reorganisation is the installation, at a cost of about £250,000, of an Emidec computer that will maintain a perpetual inventory of all the 60,000 lines stocked in the company's warehouses. It will show immediately how stocks of each item fluctuate with orders from the branches and can warn automatically whenever certain stocks fall below a critical level. The computer will automatically sort the orders into the sequence in which they are stocked in the warehouse, thus making much easier the task of assembling them for dispatch. It will also print out a dupli-cate order/invoice, of which one copy will be supplied to the branch manager to compare movements of stock with the level of his weekly takings. All persons likely to be affected by the changeover have been informed that alternative work within the organisation will be found for any whose jobs are affected by the computer.

Free Trade Area

ADVICE TO SMALL FIRMS

everybody if it comes about and every-body should be thinking of the steps to be taken when the new conditions are encountered. It should be welcomed by all thinking people in the United Kingdom, said Mr. J. B. Scott (sales director, Crompton Parkinson, Ltd.), in a discussion on the "Purchasing Outlook in Europe" at the annual conference of the Purchasing Officers' Association at Southport on October 3.

It was a challenge to all to buy in the It was a challenge to all to buy in the right markets at the right prices, and a challenge to salesmen to go out and sell. The cost of expanding their trade on the Continent would be too expensive for many small firms, but by pooling finances, possibly through their trade associations, they could achieve the desired result, "At any rate, it would be a change from sitting round a table fixing prices," he quipped. Mr. I. H. M. Pinder (managing editor, the J. H. M. Pinder (managing editor, the Economist Intelligence Unit) said: "At the earliest, there will be complete European Free Trade by 1970. It behoves buyers to keep a careful watch on the annual rate of tariff reductions, which will vary from industry to in-dustry and product to product."

Shop Advertisements

CODE OF STANDARDS PLANNED

THE Minister of Housing and Local Government (Mr. Henry Brooke) plans to meet local authority, trade and advertising industry representatives on October 21 to consider what advertisements shopkeepers should be allowed to display outside their premises. It is expected that discussion will centre on plans for a code of standards to be drawn up by local authority and amenity interests. That, it is thought, should lay down the type, position and size

of advertisements and the number of these traders should be permitted to show. The talks were started following the announcement by Mr. Duncan Sandys, the former Minister, that he proposed introducing new regulations to clear the "clutter" of advertisements outside shops, cafés, garages and other business premises. It was after those regulations had been produced in draft and considered by all interests that the idea of a code of standards was put forwww.

it a full programme of evening sciennot at headquarters. I welcome the blishment and Organisation Commit-

ons in Reading, it is perhaps difficult the request by a chemist to change THE Free Trade Area will affect rday (p. 381). Though it was opposed 1, the Executive Council granted perund that it would improve the diss closed on the same day. The clerk Narcotic Drugs

U.K.'S AMENDED REQUIREMENTS FOR 1958

THE second supplement to the estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs (see C. & D., October 11, p. 383) shows that the United Kingdom has again amended its requirements for 1958 by adding myrophine, oxymorphone, properidine and normethadonc (1 gm. of each), and 500 gm. of morpheridine to the estimates.



MANCHESTER TROPHY WINNER: B. Jenkins with the Avlon trophy replica of which he was the winner in the recent Wilmstow meeting of the Manchester and Dis-trict Pharmacists' Golfing Society, It was pre-sented by Mr. V. R. Sidebottom (area sales manager, pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.). At the event Mr. F. G. Floyd holed in one. He received the congratulations of the captain (Mr. J. Dawson).

Control of Narcotics

METHODS DESCRIBED IN BULLETIN

DANISH pharmacists make copies of prescriptions and patients' consumption. mine preparations on special forms which are forwarded to a department of their National Health Service each month. A card index is prepared there which serves as a control of doctors prescriptions and patients' consumption. The card index, established in 1949 as one of the legislative measures to control the high rate of consumption of trol the high rate of consumption of narcotic drugs in Denmark, is discussed in an article by Dr. M. Nimb in the current *Bulletin on Narcotics*, He suggests that the index if "scientifically processed" may throw a better light on the quantitative use and misuse of percentic drugs than has hitherto been narcotic drugs than has hitherto been possible. The Bulletin also contains a review of the measures taken in Assam to stamp out the heavy consumption of opium primarily by registering opium

> Buy " these

Berlin, there is an article describing a method for the quantitative assay of the principal alkaloids in the poppy and in opium by micro-measurement and from the Biological Laboratory, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Giuseppe Pruner contributes an article on a cerimetric method for determining the mor-phine in opium. The results obtained on ten samples are compared with those resulting from the use of Wüest and Frey's weighing method.

Slimming Products

ADVERTISING STANDARDS AMENDED

"NO advertisements should offer any product or treatment for slimming, weight reduction or limitation or figure control, if the taking or using of the control, if the taking or using of the product, or following the course of treatment is likely to lead to harmful effects." That paragraph has been included in the Code of Standards by the Committee of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and the Newspaper Society. At one time there was a ban on references to slimming and ban on references to slimming and weight reducing in advertisements in the consumer press. Later the code was amended to permit the claims of certain food product manufacturers but it confined the prohibition to the advertising of medicinal products. That has proved ineffective so the committee has made the change.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE

THE October meeting of the Executive of the Ulster Chemists' Association held in Belfast on October 7, Mr. A. Templeton (president) in the chair, considered a report of serious price-cutting in proprietary lines by two non-chemist traders in Belfast. The secretary stated that the cases had been investigated and the manufacturers concerned had been advised. The secretary reported that difficulties had arisen regarding the supply of calf lymph through the local wholesalers. Since the life of the lymph was only seven days, and time was lost in carriage to Northern Ireland, it was agreed that members should recommend doctors to apply to the Central Laboratory, 51 Lisburn Road, Belfast, for their future supplies.

The secretary reported that no new nominations for the executive committee had been received. There would, therefore, be no contest this year and the following eight retiring members, who had offered themselves for re-election, would formally be declared retion, would formally be declared re-elected at the annual meeting:—Miss C. B. Abernethy, Messrs. J. C. Ache-son, H. S. Anderson, W. H Boyd, J. Caldwell, H. Donaghey, M. C. Mooney, C. A. Quinn. The agenda for the annual meeting was drawn up and the draft annual report approved for printing. The annual meeting was fixed to be held on the evening of November 27. Mr. J. A. Stevenson, Ph.C., 35
Castlereagh Road, Belfast, was elected to membership, and a few pharmaceutical employees, whose applications had been approved at a previous meeting of the associates' committee, were elec-

of the associates' committee, were elected to associateship.

Also present: Miss C. B. Abernethy, Miss C. E. Culbert, Messrs. H. S. Anderson, N. A. J. Anderson, W. H. Boyd, J. A. Brown, J. Caldwell, R. L. Clarke, H. Donaghey, H. W. Gamble, O.B.E., R. Gibson, O.B.E., C. L. Gordon-Rattie, W. L. McDonnell, J. K. McGregor, W. J. Moffett, M. C. Mooney, J. Paul, A. Steede, J. Wellwood, The secretary (Miss A. E. Stracham) was in attendance. Apologies for inability to attend were received from gies for inability to attend were received from Messrs, H. G. Campbell, T. A. Gibson, R. A. McEwen, W. R. McNabb and W. J. Rankin.

THE REPUBLIC

Limerick Chemists

BENEVOLENT FUND DONATION UP

THE annual meeting of the Limerick Chemists' social committee was held on September 22, Mr. M. Power (presi-dent, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) in the chair. The secretary (Mr. M. Pennington), in his report, stated that the 1957 ball was the most successful yet held. The treasurer (Mr. H. W. Ferguson) submitted his report, which showed a healthy credit balance. He was particularly grateful to those wholesale and manufacturing firms whose generosity helped to make the function so successful. The committee unanimously agreed to increase the donation to the Benevolent Fund to £80. It was decided to hold this year's ball at Cruises Hotel on November 26.

NEWS IN BRIEF

More than 100 members and friends attended the annual supper-dance of Enfield Chemists' Association on Octo-

EDINBURGH Home Safety Committee is staging an exhibition in November to draw attention, among other things, to the dangers to children of leaving medicinal tablets in accessible places.

THE Board of Trade has decided that a case for imposing anti-dumping duties on piperazine from France, Italy and Sweden has not been made out (see C. & D., April 12, p. 384).

In Glasgow's x-ray campaign in 1957 2,369 active tuberculosis cases were discovered. Almost 90 per cent. of victims have returned to work. The remainder, whether on account of age, stage of the disease, or complications, are receiving treatment.

FOLKESTONE Town Council has given permission for automatic scent machines to be installed in ladies' powder rooms at the Town Hall, the Marine Gardens, the Stade, and Central Station. The machine provides "sprays" at sixpence per time, of which twopence goes to the Council.

At the meeting of Middlesbrough Executive Council on September 25, criticisms were voiced against the method by which chemists are paid for the prescriptions they dispense. It was agreed to send a resolution to the Ministry of Health urging the introduction of a full pricing system.

THE [Scottish] South-eastern Regional Hospital Board in its annual report, recently issued, states that the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary is spending £13,000 on its pharmacy. A sterile products unit with two modern autoclaves is proyided for and there are other. is provided for, and there are other changes to produce a completely modernised pharmacy.

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Derek Walker-Smith) recently launched a new drive to raise the number of chil-dren under fifteen vaccinated against polio. By the end of September over $17\frac{1}{2}$ million doses of vaccine (nearly 10½ million of them Salk) had been distributed. Supplies of British produced vaccine continue limited.

A MEETING of Committee C of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council was held on October 13 to consider a claim for a cost-of-living increase. After discussion, the Management Side stated that, in their view, there was insuffi-cient evidence for either granting or rejecting the claim, and suggested holding a further meeting on November 28. To that the Staff Side reluctantly agreed.

SPORT

Golf.-THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHARMA-CEUTICAL INDUSTRY competitions held at the Royal Lytham and St. Annes golf club on October 3. Bowman cup, Mr. G. T. Morson (Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd.); runner-up, Mr. W. L. Greig son & Son, Ltd.); runner-up, Mr. W. L. Greig (The New Apothecaries Co., Ltd.). Morson trophy, Mr. A. H. Newcombe (C. L. Beneard, Ltd.); runner-up, Mr. Eric S. Smith (May & Baker, Ltd.). Victorian trophy, Mr. D. J. Hayman (The Distillers Company (Biochemicals), Ltd.); runner-up, Mr. F. E. Mellor (Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd.). Hidden holes (May & Baker Parker) Mr. R. K. Allen (Stefferd Allen). prize), Mr. R. K. Allen (Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.). Rausom trophy, Mrs. J. A. Mackenzie. Abbott prize, Mrs. Leslie D. Smith.

OVERSEAS NEWS

KENYA

Tuberculosis Survey

WITH aid from the United Nations, Kenya is carrying out a survey of tuberculosis among 140,000 urban Africans.

EAST GERMANY

B₁₂ from Sludge

SPEAKING at a conference held recently in East Berlin, an official of the Greater Berlin Water and Drainage Works said that his undertaking was extracting vitamin B₁₂ from sewage sludge.

CANADA

Economics of Pharmacy

GROSS profit averaging 32.5 per cent. and net profit 5.1 per cent. are given in a survey carried out by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal (September 1958, pp. 27-497) as representative of Canadian pharmacy during 1957. Mr. H. G. Fuller (professor of pharmacy administration, University of Toronto) collated the reports from 448 Canadian pharmacies. Their average turnover in 1957 was in the region of £30,000, out of which the manager received about £2,500 as salary, and the owner about £3,000. Average value of stock was £5,700, and turnover rate 3.7. Prescriptions produced 23.7 per cent. of all sales, and the average price of a prescription was \$2.61 (about 18/-). In the period 1941-57 "the whole character of the practice of pharmacy and its economic structure has dramatically changed." The dispensary, from being a relatively insignificant "sideline" fifteen years ago, has become the major activity in the average pharmacy.

AUSTRALIA

Oldest Pharmacy in Each State

THE oldest established chemist's shop in each of the States in the Australian Commonwealth has become known as the result of a competition conducted by Addis (Aust.) Pty., Ltd. The cri-terion was continuous business at the same site. The names of the winning chemists, who submitted details of the early histories of their businesses, were given in the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, July. State by State they were: - New South Wales: McCarthy Pty. Ltd., Hunter Street, Sydney (1853); QUEENSLAND: E. R. Row Pharmacy, Rockhampton (1862); SOUTH AUS-ROCKhampton (1862); SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Freeman Chemists of Adelaide (1840); VICTORIA: Well's Pharmacy, Kyneton (1855) (conducted by Mr. David Wells, great-grandson of the founder); TASMANIA: Hatton & Laws' Pharmacy, Launceston (1825); WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Alan McWaters Pharmacy, Guildford (1894). Some other pharmacies may have been established earlier cies may have been established earlier, but no other has so far been documented as carrying on business contin-uously at the same site. Another result of the inquiry has been to bring to light early prescription books and records, which are bound to increase the knowledge and interest in the development of pharmacy in the Commonwealth. Messrs. Addis gave a reception to the present proprietors of the winning pharmacies.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Evening Meetings

It may be that recent acquisition of security of tenure has stimulated the Pharmaceutical Society to resume its series of evening meetings, for it would have been inconvenient, not to say disconcerting, if the lease had expired during an important address, and speaker and audience had found it necessary to finish the proceedings in the street. Whatever the reason for the resumption, it will be very pleasant to renew the old associations at the Square. Not only did the evening meetings add something to the prestige of the Society; they afforded an opportunity for members to meet a good cross-section of their colleagues from a number of branches. It may be, as is suggested in the report of the Council meeting on p. 394, that the series of meetings arranged is designed primarily to appeal to audiences with special interests rather than to the membership at large, though the titles should not be uninviting to the general body of pharmacists. I have heard complaints concerning the absence of such meetings over the past two sessions, and it may be that others besides myself have heard them too. It has always seemed to me to be strange that it should have been found possible to carry out a full programme of evening scientific meetings up in Edinburgh and not at headquarters. I welcome the new series, and congratulate the Establishment and Organisation Committee on its decision.

Chemist's Half-day

Not knowing the precise conditions in Reading, it is perhaps difficult to appreciate all that is involved in the request by a chemist to change his half-day from Wednesday to Saturday (p. 381). Though it was opposed by the other pharmacists of the town, the Executive Council granted permission for the change, on the ground that it would improve the dispensing service if not all pharmacies closed on the same day. The clerk to the Council stated that he did not think that the Council had any control over the question of half-day closing, and in that he was correct. In accepting a chemist contractor on to its list, an Executive Council need only be satisfied that a service is given at all reasonable times. Circumstances alter cases. One can see that, in certain cities, there are districts which have teeming masses of people on weekdays, and are deserted villages on Saturday afternoons, when large business premises are closed. Whether that applies in the particular case in Reading is not clear. It seems a pity that there has been apparent animosity for what seems on the face of it to be a reasonable request. There may be local circumstances which have caused the opposition, but they are not obvious in the report. There is no doubt that many other pharmacists will be wondering if a similar change might be beneficial—not only to the Health Service but to themselves. I am sure many apprentices I have known would applaud the idea.

Chemists' Windows

I chanced to lift down from the bookshelf the other day an early edition of a C. & D. publication called "Chemists' Windows." It dates back nearly half a century to the time when the severe and classical simplicity of the carboy and specie jar was just disappearing and, as in all breaking away from tradition, there was a tendency to swing to the other extreme. Many of the windows photographed at that time were filled to bursting point. But there are other signs of difference between that day and this. One has the impression that emulsion of cod-liver oil was a popular beverage with the community at large, and that the consumption of pine lozenges must have been gargantuan. Nevertheless one is compelled to recognise that the windows were filled with pharmaceutical goods, and that cosmetic displays were unusual. The packaging of modern cosmetics brings artistic display within the reach of all, whereas it took imagination to create a work of art from a gross of bottles of cod-liver oil. And, of course, we do not now wear a hard collar about six inches deep, as does a thin gentleman who, depicted in front of a packed window, almost suggests starvation in the midst of plenty.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FILMS

First time in Moscow—and other "firsts"

THE Twelfth Congress of the International Scientific Film Association, held this year in Moscow, September 10-20, was a notable occasion, first because it was the Association's first venture into Eastern Europe; secondly because the Congress included for the first time a festival of popular scientific films; and thirdly because it was the Soviet capital's first popular science film festival.

More than 200 films were screened during the ten days of the Congress, and they ranged over a variety of subjects, among which were an operation on a turned-out eyelid; and the fœtal development of the lung in a human

embryo.

Of all the films screened about onefifth were concerned with medical subjects, and those mostly designed to show progress in a specific field or else the application of new therapeutic or cinematographic techniques to specific medical problems. A fifth also of the entries were devoted to biology, zoology and related subjects. The Institute for Microbiology and Experimental Therapy, Jena, produced a film recording the analysis of a living nuclear membrane, and another on yeast cytomorphology, using time-lapse cinema-tography to show the process of cell and nuclear division in various yeast species. "Bacillus Circulans," made by Dr. Wolf at the Gottingen Research Film Institute, demonstrated successive phases in the development of isolated bacilli and the formation of separate layers of a colony. A Danish film used phase-contrast microcinematography to examine various microcellular organisms. An American production was "Life of the Moulds" sponsored by "Life of the Moulds" sponsored by the Pfizer organisation (see C. & D.,

October 4, p. 368).

Finland produced an interesting study of the influence of hydrogen peroxide and ethyl alcohol solutions on the circulation of the lower incisor pulp in living rats, the third part including microscopic studies of the influence of thermal irritants on circulation.

Several films were concerned with crystal growth, including "Crystals" crystal growth, including "Crystals" by Incom Laboratories, Rome, "The Formation of Crystal Aggregates," another film by Dr. Wolf, and "Formation of Crystals" by the Moscow Institute of Crystallography, which included sequences filmed at speeds varying from two to sixty-four frames per

second.

Because of the wide use today of microcinematography and the many examples to be seen at the Congress, the French films "Lighting Systems in Microscopy" and "The Effect of Light on the Development of Trout Larve" were of particular interest. The latter recorded the effects of light successively screened through red and blue filters on the movement of trout embryo in the egg.

Cinemicrography was used to good effect in a film by Calabek and Novacek "Microcinematography of Steel Structure" showing the changes in grain structure at varying temperatures. Another Czech film, "Invisible Move-

ment," demonstrated the fact that heat is the result of molecular movement in matter, and a third Czech production "Flow in Liquids" was a 24-minute teaching film designed for use in technical colleges.

The diplomas awarded by the General Assembly indicated something of the international character of contemporary scientific film making. The following films were honoured:—"Sea Urchins," a French film; "Parental Care," an Italian film supporting the an Italian film supporting the theory that nature ensures survival of species by regulating the mechanism of reproduction according to the develop-ment of parental instincts; "The World of Microbes," a Japanese report of progress in the study of tubercle bacilli; "For the Life of the Condemned." For the Life of the Condemned" (an account of Soviet progress in the field of heart surgery); and two science newsreels, one a Soviet production showing

some work in connection with the International Geophysical Year, and the other from Poland showing examples including the testing of conditioned reflexes, and the work of the Hydrological and Meteorological Institute of Poland on atmospheric radioactivity.

Special diplomas were awarded to, among other films, "Strokes," an American film using animated diagrams to explain the physiological features of

seizures.

Winner both of a special diploma and of the Soviet prize for the best popular science film screened at Congress was "Glass" by Bert Haanstra (well known in this country for his study of man versus insects: "The Rival Worlds"). It was a most impression of the study of the second study of the study of the second study o sive piece of filmcraft which concentrated on the visual beauty of its subject whilst, in comparing handicraft techniques and mass production, making the point that the human element is vital in both cases and that, after all, man is master of the machine,

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR MAYRS

Northern Ireland Pharmaceutical Council's tributes

A DINNER in honour of Professor E. B. C. Mayrs was given by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in Belfast on September 26. Professor Mayrs recently retired from the chair of therapeutics and pharmacology at Queen's University, Belfast, a post he held from 1928. He has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland since 1934 and is to be succeeded on the Council by Professor O. L. Wade, his successor at the University (see C. & D., October 11, p. 391).

MR. G. E. McIlhagger (president of

the Society), who presided, said in Professor Mayrs' retirement the Council was losing the services of one of its most distinguished members. Professor had been appointed to the Council just over twenty-four years ago and they regretted his departure. Since his nomination to the Council by the University he had served the Council with distinction and just under ten years ago his services to pharmacy were recognised when he was elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. During his period of service at the University, the Professor had seen the most extraordinary advances in medicine and many medical men had benefited from the Professor's teaching. The Queen's medical school was world famous and that was due in part to the work of Professor Mayrs. The Council wished Professor Mayrs every happiness in his retirement and hoped that from time to time he would participate in the functions of the Society. Pro-fessor Mayrs had been a tower of strength in the Education and Law Committees of the Council and, said Mr. McIlhagger, had been of great assistance in the compiling of the new calendar which would be published

shortly.

Mr. H. F. Moore said that it was a memorable and a sad occasion for the Council. They all regretted that this was the last time that they would have

Professor Mayrs with them as a member of Council. The councillors had always a great affection for him.

MR. WALTER TATE also joined in appreciation of Professor Mayrs' services. Not only had his work been of great assistance to the Council but also to pharmacy in general. The Council would miss Professor Mayrs' wise counsel and guidance. The Professor had been no mere figurehead and had been a regular attender and had solved "many of the knotty problems" which came before the Council from time to time. The Professor had always exhibited a great sense of duty and a kindly disposition, and the Council would always recall their happy associations with him.

After he had been presented with a PROFESSOR MAYRS said that it was a sad occasion for him. During his service on the Council he had always experienced kindness. He was leaving it with regret, feeling that he had had a good innings. Only two of his contemporaries still remained on the Council—Mr. Moore and Mr. Tate—and he hoped that they would be long spared



Professor Mayrs receives a wireless set from Mr. G. E. McIlhagger (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland).

to serve it for years to come. He was also delighted to see present Mr. Hugh Crossin, a former vice-president of the Society, and said the Council had suffered a great loss when he decided to retire some years ago. In conclusion,

the Professor said he would always cherish very pleasant and affectionate memories of his link with the Society.

WEST OF IRELAND CHEMISTS CONFER

Papers on aspects of vocation and training

WEST of Ireland Chemists' Association held a pharmaceutical conference in Sligo on September 28. Attended by pharmacists from five counties the pro-ceedings began with Mass at Sligo Cathedral. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was represented by Messrs. Hugh P. Corrigan (vice-president), M. Costello (treasurer), P. A. Brady, T.D., D. J. Kennelly (members of the Council) and J. G. Coleman (registrar). Mr. A. C. Hennessy (vice-president) and Mr. B. R. Smith (secretary) represented the Irish Drug Association. Mr. A. A. Toher and Miss L. Cunniffe (both members of the Society's Council) who are also members of the West of Ireland Association were also present.

Vocational Grouping

Addressing the Conference on "Vocationalism" the MOST REV. DR. HANLEY (Bishop of Elphin) said that it was to be hoped that some day the advantages would be realised from having the Irish Republic organised on vocational lines, and having the people organised into groups according to their occupations. The main object of such vocational groups would be the protection and advancement of the interests of the members, while at the same time affording to other similar groups in the State like rights and opportunities. "The advantages of such a system are self-apparent." "On the one hand the affairs of the group are regulated by the members themselves, the people best fitted to do so. rights and duties of the members are defined and respected, and thus the group plays its proper rôle in the organic whole. On the other hand there will be an intermingling of the groups at higher levels and as a consequence there will be introduced a spirit that is so lacking in modern society.

The conference then heard an engrossing lecture by Rev. Dr. FINNEGAN on "The Pharmacist in the Social Order." He said that in the world of He said that in the world of today the rôle of chemists would be growing even more exacting. In addition to their part in preserving the bodily health of their clients they would have a vital part in preserving the moral health of those who came to

MR. HUGH P. CORRIGAN, who paid tribute to Rev. Dr. Finnegan for his address then delivered an address on education and pharmacy. He said: "One would be justified in assuming that a student who wished to take science subjects in a school-leaving examination would have little difficulty in making the necessary arrangements. In fact, the number of secondary schools that teach physics and chemistry to Leaving Certificate standard is deplorably low. That is sometimes a hardship and always a grave disadvantage to students who intend to take up a profession such as pharmacy. Unfortunately, the need for science subjects is not always appreciated by the stu-

dent until he finishes school and starts dent until he finishes school and states to plan his career. That often results in delay and expense which could, and should, be avoided. Whilst the Pharmaceutical Society will accept for the course leading to the qualification of pharmaceutical assistant students who lack physics and chemistry, it insists on those subjects for the course leading to the qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemist. I think the State should encourage secondary schools to provide facilities for pupils who hope to follow medicine, pharmacy, veterinary science or any of the other professions which require a basic foundation in science subjects.

Frequently we are asked why the Pharmaceutical Society sets such high standards, why the courses embrace so many subjects or why the final examinations are so exacting. The answer is, of course, that the Pharmaceutical Society is keeping pace with developments in other countries. I regret to say, however, that more use is made in other countries of the skilled services of pharmaceutical chemists. Your Council holds the view that the state should take advantage of the wide distribution of pharmacies in this country and should utilise them for the supply of medicines to the community. present a large section of the community is required to attend dispensaries, clinics and out-patient depart-ments at fixed, limited hours. Why not avail of the great number of pharmacies already established (at no cost to the State) where services are available all day and every day? Furthermore, I contend that a citizen, no matter what his income, is entitled to freedom of choice in his selection of doctor or pharmacist.

An Out-dated System

Our present system is out-dated and a relic of legislation introduced before the 1914-18 war and intended as a temporary measure. Surely the developments that have taken place during the

past fifty years demand a review of every factor pertaining to the health of the nation and the administration of social welfare? In other countries experiment has shown the value of what I advocate, even in relatively small countries like Switzerland which provides a pharmaceutical service second to none."

MR. GEORGE C. HEWSON, who proposed the vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Finnegan, said he was not in favour of the practice of Sunday opening by pharmacists. All they were doing by pharmacists. All they were doing by opening on Sundays was selling photo-graphic films and perfumes and he did not think that was right. Mr. J. P. O'DONNELL seconded the vote thanks, which was cordially passed.

Before the meeting, members attending the conference were given a civic reception at Sligo town hall by Alderman James Gannon (mayor of Sligo).

The committee responsible for the excellent arrangements was headed by excellent arrangements was headed by Mr. N. A. McKane, Ballina (chairman, president, W.I.C.A.), and included Mr. J. P. O'Donnell, Charlestown (vice-president, W.I.C.A.). Miss P. Flynn, Castlebar (treasurer). Mr. P. Cassidy, Balla, and Mr. O. Flannery, Tubbercurry (joint secretaries), M. J. Mulreany, Liam Enda Horan, R. Molloy, and Frank Versin. and Frank Kerrin.

At a meeting of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association after the conference. Mr. O'Donnell was elected President, and Mr. M. J. Mulreany, Sligo, Vice-president. Miss Flynn was re-elected Treasurer and Messrs. P. Cassidy and O. Flannery were re-elec-

ted secretaries.

At a dinner that evening, the mayor of Sligo urged pharmacists in the West of Ireland to participate more in public life, and cited the speeches he had

what pharmacists could contribute. Letters of apology for absence were read from Mr. Maurice Power (president, Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. P. McAuliffe (president, I.D.A.).

heard at the symposium as examples of

"JET" INJECTIONS

Injector "gun" on trial in the United States

A HIGH-SPEED automatic injector (see C. & D., November 12, 1955. p. 549) has been used for the paradministration of influenza and polio vaccines to many hundreds of patients by United States naval and civilian doctors. The gun. which is powered from electric mains. has a two-stage system; in the first, an electrically powered hydraulic pump forces liquid into a cylinder, thereby allowing the power to be applied by transfer to a powerful spring; in the second stage, that power is applied in a hydraulic system, in the syringe barrel. The pressure at the second stage reaches 2,500 lb. per sq. in., and the injection solution, in the form of a fine-bore jet, penetrates skin and tissue. Loading the gun with a 15-mil sterile metal ampoule makes possible a repeater action. by which a press-stud administers 1-mil doses. Before the injection the target area is swabbed with acetone. The gun is pressed against the cleaned skin, and "firing" completes the injection. Many patients seemed to prefer the method to the conventional one and medical staffs commented on the speed and convenience of the machine. Some damage, in the form of cuts and blisters, is liable to occur if the gun is not correctly placed at the time of the injection. The present apparatus is marketed under the name Presso. An improved model, the super-Presso, will generate its own electricity —a considerable advantage.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company; R.O. = Registered Office

H. LARKUM (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Harold Larkum, M.P.S. (chairman), and John S. Phillips. R.O.: 72 High Street, Chorlton on Medlock, Manchester, 13.

ORGAHELL (ENGLAND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in general chemicals, drugs, etc, Directors: Pieter H. Hellinghurzer and Mathys J. de Walle, both of Amsterdam. Solicitors: McKenna & Co., 12 Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

ULSO LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and distributing chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Kathleen Counihan and Elizabeth O'Flynn, Mallow, co. Cork. The first directors are not named.

MARGUERITE MAURY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of consulting and general chemists, etc. Subscribers: Thomas G. Dummer, 45 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3., and Marguerite Maury. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

EAREX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, gases, etc. Subscribers: Mary M. Robinson and E. Marx Haslam. Mary M. Robinson is permanent managing director. R.O.: 48 Higher Bridge Street, Bolton.

W. A. WESTON, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists, druggists, laboratory proprietors, etc. Subscribers: Joseph H. Jayson and Francis Geraghty. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. R.O.: 34 South Molton Street, London, W.1.

ANTONIA PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £500. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemists' and hairdressers' supplies, etc. Directors: Anthony A. Cuomo, John P. Landau, and Luigi Irpino. R.O.: 52 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

ZYGMUNT (BOND STREET), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, hairdressers' sundriesmen, etc. Directors: Sieczko Zygmunt (director, E.C.10 (Drugs), Ltd.), and John S. Pilbrow (director, Pandocheron, Ltd.), R.O.: 111 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

R. M. WALKER (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To acquire the business of wholesale and retail chemists carried on at Chatham by R. M. Walker, etc. Directors: Ronald M. Walker, M.P.S., and Barbara M. Walker, R.O.: 163 Wayfield Road, Chatham, Kent.

HANWORTH LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists or druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Edward W. C. O'Callaghan and

Maurice P. Bailey. R.O.: Hanworth Lane, Chertsey, Surrey.

AEROSOL ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of designers and manufacturers of and dealers in valves of all kinds and allied products, particularly for pressure-tight containers and aerosol packages, etc. Solicitors: Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

NOEL MORRIS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Myrna F. Nathan and Samuel S. Dove. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. R.O.: 37 Gerrard Street, London, W.1.

CARE LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturers of perfumes, cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: R. H. Malthouse and G. P. G. McNair. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitors: McKenna & Co., 12 Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

BEAUTY BAR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business known as the "Holborn Drug Store" carried on at 55A Rcd Lion Street, London, W.C.1, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, perfumes and toilet requisites. etc. Directors: Herbert G. Boss and Jessie V. Boss. R.O.: 75 Agincourt Road, London, N.W.3.

JOYNES LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business of manufacturing chemists carried on by Leslie A. Joynes and Clarissa Joynes at 21 Church Street, Ilkley, Yorks, etc. Directors: Leslie A. Joynes, Clarissa Joynes and John Hargreaves (director, Rolarinic Enterprises, Ltd., etc.).

J.E.M. TRADING & CONCESSION CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire any interests in letters patent and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: Arthur F. Echberg, Wilfred J. Jones and William T. McGuire. R.O.: 23 Berkeley Road, London, N.W.9.

AUTOMATIC HYGIENE DISPENSERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To hire, purchase, lease, sell automatic or semi-automatic machines, to manufacture and deal in soap in any form, etc. Directors: Maurice Cutner, Lewis Cutner, John Cutner and Henry J. Parker. R.O.: 232 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BRENNAN'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £700 in £1 shares. To acquire the business of chemist and druggist now carried on by Katherine Brennan, South Square, Macroom, Cork. Subscribers: Katherine Brennan and Johanna Cronin, M.P.S.I. Miss K. Brennan is governing director.

SIVIOUR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of grocers, chemists and retailers of spirits, etc., carried on at Gunnislake, Corn-

wall, or elsewhere by Pearl Siviour and Ronald W. Perkin. Directors: Pearl Siviour, Ronald W. Perkin (director, Elizabeth of Penge, Ltd.). R.O.: Commercial Street, Gunnislake, Cornwall.

FOULDS & JACKSON RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemical research, etc. Directors: Francis G. C. Jackson, Stanley F. Bell (directors, Invicta Fencing Co., Ltd., etc.), and Harold Foulds, F.C.S. R.O.: Estate Office, Glebe Avenue, Ickenham.

H. H. NORTH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5.000. To acquire the business of dispensing chemists and druggists now carried on by the executors of the will of the late Henry H. North, at 4 George Street, Stroud, as "H. H. North," Directors: Hilda B. North, Kathleen Higgins and David M. Hughes, M.P.S. R.O.: 4 George Street, Stroud.

STARCH CONVERSIONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, chemical products, deodorants, disinfectants, etc. Directors: Ernest J. Hampson (director. Itona Products, Ltd.), and Abraham Winson (director, Northern Condensories, Ltd.). R.O.: Leyland Mills, Leyland Mill Lane, Marylebone, Wigan.

CILAG LLOYD, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Jesse W. Beaumont (director, Karlit Co., Ltd.), and Harold W. Edwards (director, H. W. E. Investment Co., Ltd.), Richard R. G. Gallichan (director, Grandin Property Co., Ltd.), etc., and John F. Renwick. R.O.: 4 New Burlington Street, London, W.1.

VICTOR WOOD CHEMIST (CORNWALL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of manufacturing, photographic and dispensing chemists, opticians, and chiropodists now carried on at 46 Fore Street and 6 Bodmin Road, St. Austell and 24 Fore Street, Newquay, as "Victor Wood." Directors: Victor R. Wood, M.P.S., Isabel M. Wood and Beatricc M. Martin.

SWANDOWN COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of beauty specialists, manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Charles Nathan, Geoffrey Nathan and Dorothy V. Burrows (all directors of Henry Tatlow Co., Ltd., etc.), Michael A. Nathan (director, Miss Junior Cosmetics, Ltd., etc.). R.O.: 191 Latimer Road, London, W.10.

JAMES H. WOODS & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin, Capital £15,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in saccharines, glucose, molasses and sugar products of all kinds. Subscribers: Edward A. Lane, 1 Warwick Terrace. Leeson Park, Dublin, solicitor, and Frederick G. Moiselle, 5 Fortfield Estate, Terenure, co. Dublin, law clerk. Directors: Henry D. Gorman and Margaret M. Gorman.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD. — Mr. S. W. Whiffen has retired from the board (see also p. 415).

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD. — Mrs, Kitty Good has been appointed to the board.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD.

—Mr. R. F. Crampton, B.Sc., M.B.,
Ch.B., Ph.D., has been appointed
medical director to the company.

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD.—Mr. L. M. Spalton, B.Pharm., M.P.S., has been appointed group chairman of Bayer Products, Ltd., and its associated companies in Great Britain.

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD. — An interim dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital as increased by a one-forone scrip issue (against 5 per cent. on the smaller capital) is declared.

HORLICKS, LTD.—Group profit for year ended March 31 is £1,069,352 (£958,823); less taxation, £565,677 (£529,632); profits of parent company, after tax, £387,754 (£325,228) and of subsidiary companies, £115,921 (£103,963); transfer to general reserve £125,000 (£232,951). The final dividend is 12½ per cent. making 20 per cent. on capital doubled by a scrip issue (same equivalent).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, and ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.-The two companies have agreed upon proposals for reorganising their Preference share capital. Glaxo Laboratories will create a new class of 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference stock to effect the scheme. Holders of the existing Preference and Preferred Ordinary capital of Allen & Hanburys will be invited to exchange their present holdings for nominal amounts of the new Preference capital of Glaxo on the following basis: For each £100 nominal of existing 6 per cent. "A," "B," and "C" Preference, £110 of new Glaxo 6 per cent. Preference stock; 8 per cent. Preference Ordinary, £129; and 8 per cent. "A" Preferred Ordinary, £147. Holders of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary capital of Glaxo will be invited to convert their present holdings into the new 6 per cent. Preference capital. For every £100 of

existing capital, holders of the 7 per cent. cumulative "A" Preference shares will receive £129 and holders of the 8 per cent. cumulative Preferred Ordinary capital £147.

BUSINESS CHANGES

BRITISH TITAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD., 10 Stratton Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. C. N. Taylor their home sales manager.

DAMANCY & CO., LTD., Ware, Herts, have appointed Dr. W. E. Willmott, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., to lead the company's research and development programme and to direct production and production control.

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Westwick Street, Norwich, have appointed Mr. Robert E. Young their representative in South Wales and Gloucestershire and Mr. John Hancock their representative in the W., S.W. and S.E. postal districts of London.

PERSONALITIES

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK HUEBNER, who has been chief buyer for British Oxygen Co., Ltd., since 1947, has been elected president of the Purchasing Officers' Association for 1958– 59.

MR. R. E. HUFFAM (United Kingdom co-ordinating director, Unilever, Ltd.) is the new president of the British Standards Institution. He has been chairman of the Institution's finance committee since 1952 and was recently elected chairman of the general council.

MRS. KITTY GOOD, who has joined the board of Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd. (see col. 1), is the first woman to have been appointed a director in the Smith & Nephew Group of companies. Having worked in the field of selling for many years, Mrs. Good has been responsible for the development of the extensive team of lady representatives on the staff of Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) was presented during the recent meeting in Brussels of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, of which he is president, with a certificate of honorary membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of India. The presentation was made by two Indian delegates.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER TAKEN OVER

Pfizer, Ltd., acquire Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd.

PFIZER, Ltd., Folkestone, have purchased, at a cost of about £2.9 millions, virtually all the shares of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., except for about 17 per cent. already owned by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York. Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., a private company founded in 1870, manufactures a range of fine chemicals that have an expanding sale in Britain and abroad. The staff of the company numbers about 650. In 1935 it was granted a licence by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., for the manufacture of citric acid by fermentation processes, and at the same time, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., became a shareholder. Messrs. Pfizer state that the acquisition of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., will establish the

combined group with a strong manufacturing position in fine chemicals.

The executive directors of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd. (Messrs. W. W. Muir and R. F. Kemball, T.D., B.A., joint managing directors, with Mr. F. G. Hart, finance director) will continue on the board in their existing functions. Mr. Richard C. Fenton (chairman, Pfizer, Ltd.) has been elected a director and chairman of the board of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd. Messrs. P. V. Colebrook and B. Page, respectively managing director and director (controller) of Pfizer, Ltd., have also been elected directors. The intention is that Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., shall continue as a separate entity, handling the group's bulk fine chemicals.

MARRIAGE

LEIPER—ROSS. — At Beechgrove Church, Aberdeen, on October 4, John W. R. Leiper, son of Dr. and the late Mrs. Leiper, to Sally M. Ross, Ph.C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell C. Ross. Mr. Ross is the managing director of William Paterson & Sons (Aberdeen), Ltd.

DEATHS

BIRTWISTLE.—On October 3, Mr. Herbert Birtwistle, J.P., 1 Birkett Road, Accrington, aged fifty-three. Mr. Birtwistle was production manager of Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

CHATTERTON. — Recently, Mr. Harold Cecil Chatterton, Swanland Road, Hessle, near Hull, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Chatterton was employed by Reckitts, Ltd., for over twenty-five years as a representative for calling on chemists.

CORNWELL.—On October 9, Mr. Stanley William Cornwell, Leigh Woods, Bristol, aged seventy-two. Mr. Cornwell was chairman of Hodders, Ltd., Bristol.

DICKSON.—At an infirmary, Glasgow, on October 8, Mr. Robert Dickson, M.P.S., 33 Woodlands Drive, Glasgow, C.4. Mr. Dickson qualified in 1905.

DUNNICLIFF. — On October 8, Professor Horace Dunnicliff, C.I.E., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Punjab University, aged seventy-three. In the first half of the 1914-18 war Professor Dunnicliff was a member of the Board of Technical Advisers, under the Indian Drugs Act, He was also special chemical adviser to the Central Board of Revenue of the Finance Department at New Delhi from 1928 until 1937. Thereafter, for six years, he was chief chemist of the Central Revenues Chemical Service. In 1934 he was president of the chemistry section, Indian Science Congress, and was sometime vice-president of the Indian Chemical Society. He was made C.I.E. in 1939.

FROST.—In hospital recently as a result of an accident, Mr. John Ernest Frost, M.P.S., 154 Montague Street, Worthing, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Frost was knocked down by a car near Broadwater Church, Worthing, while on his way there for evening service. Mr. Frost had been in business on his own account for many years and was still actively engaged in it at the time of his death.

HARRISON.—Recently, Mr. Arthur William Harrison, F.P.S., 25 Wilson Street, Middlesbrough, aged seventy-five. Mr. Harrison was in business in Middlesbrough for about fifty years and was actively engaged in running his pharmacy in Wilson Street up to a few weeks ago. He was a past chairman of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

THWAITES.—On September 25, Mr. George Harold Thwaites, M.P.S., 186a Somerford Road, Christchurch, Hants, and lately of New Addington. Surrey, Mr. Thwaites qualified in 1921.

WOLFE. — October 12, Mr. Ernest Edwin Wolfe, L.P.S.I., Fisher Street, Kinsale. Mr. Wolfe qualified in 1903.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Wholesale Distribution. — Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 220 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4, carry large stocks of apparatus, accessories, chemicals and sensitised materials, and offer speedy delivery.

Gadget Bags.—A new series of universal gadget bags—the "T" scries—produced by Etuis-u. Lederwarenfabrik Karl Menzel, Offenbach-on-Main, Germany, is being distributed in Great Britain by North Staffs Photographic Services, Ball's Yard, Newcastle, Staffs. A 4-p. leaflet illustrates and describes the standard Piccolo, Boy, Kadett and Reporter models.

Film Library Catalogue. — A "twenty-fifth anniversary" catalogue of G.B. film library entertainment films on 16-mm, sound film totals 138 quarto pages handsomely printed in colour. Included are many new releases. The book, which has been produced for sale at 2s. 6d., includes a special supplement of new releases. The address of the G.B. Film Library is Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

"Surge" Suppressor.—A surge suppressor, the Brimistor, for 150, 250, 300 and 500-watt projection lamps, is available from the transistor division, components group, Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Footscray, Kent. Brimistors have a large negative temperature coefficient, so that their resistance falls as they warm up. At switch-on, the cold Brimistor limits the current through the projector lamp. As the suppressor warms up, its resistance rapidly falls, so that, after a short time, the full voltage supply is applied to the lamp, giving good suppression with minimum delay.



"THERE . . . SHE BLOWS!"—one of the many photographs in black and white and colour on view at an exhibition "Focus on Advertising" organised by Kodak, Ltd., and open at the company's premises at Kingsway, London, W.C.2, until October 25. The photograph, by Tom Mindell, was made to advertise handker-chief tissues made by Bowater Scott Corporation, Ltd., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

TRADE NOTES

Tax-free Pack.—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., announce the availability of a tax-free dispensing unit of Aludrox co. tablets: a carton of 560 tablets, strip-packed.

Deep-sea Sponges.—Cresswell Bros. Sponges (a division of Leslie Marks & Co., Ltd.) hold stocks of their Reliance deep-sea spongcs at their warehouse and bleaching plant, 5 Earlham Street, Cambridge Circus, London, W.C.2.

Now Taxed.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, announce that, since their Pausandryl tablets contain methylandrostanolone, they are now subject to purchase tax.

Bonus Offer Withdrawn.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, point out that the Autumn bonus offer of their Haliborange tablets and Allenburys pastilles was withdrawn on October 11.

Deep-heat Rub.—The Mentholatum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks, point out that their Mentholatum deep-heat rub is claimed "ready proved in the biggest mass market of all" and not as stated in a paragraph in these columns recently.

Declaration of Policy.—Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, announce that following the decision of the Restrictive Practices Court (p. 416) they are restricting the sale of their proprietary preparations to retail pharmacists, hospitals, doctors and veterinary surgeons, whether supplied direct or through wholcsalers.

Additions to Range. — Lusty's Natural Products Co., Ltd., 278 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, have added to their range of products a 150-tablet pack of rose-hip tablets; packs of fifty and 100 capsules of wheat germ oil, B.P.C.; and a pack of 150 natural herb tablets. An additional size (150) of charcoal tablets is also now available.

Now with Written Guarantee.—Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., Westfields Road, London, W.3, manufacturers of the Surqual and S.E.S. ranges of sterilisers now give a written guarantee with most models. They are also now operating a "by-return" spares service which ensures that no model is out of service for longer than necessary. Full particulars of the two services may be obtained from the company or from their stockists, together with details of a comprehensive range of modern equipment.

Distributors in U.K.—The Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, 161 East 42 Street, New York, 17, New York, U.S.A. ("F.M.C.") and the Cocker Chemical Co., Ltd., Oswaldtwistle, Lancs, announce that F.M.C. have appointed Messrs. Cocker exclusive distributors for cyanuric acid, chlorinated cyanuric acids and derivatives. Messrs. F.M.C. plan to have those products available in commercial quantities for export to the United Kingdom from early in 1959. The companies further announce that the agreement on distribution is entered into with a view to the setting-up in due course of manufacturing facilities

in the United Kingdom, which would be operated as a joint venture by the two companies.

Improved Injection Bottle.—Britton, Malcolm & Co., Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, have improved upon their original Clinbritic vaccine bottle by the incorporation of a security seal. The bottle is still of alkaline-free glass (clear or amber), and has the rubber and Bakelite cap with special faced wads of the earlier model, but the 'skirt of the rubber cap has been eliminated, and in its place the rubber plug is held in position by an aluminium sealing ring, applied by means of a simple closing tool.

Free Trial Ofter. — To extend the distribution of Laidabeille royal jelly, the sole concessionaire (Tom Hobson. 46 Crooked Billet, London, S.W.19), is offering every chemist in Great Britain a free opportunity to test its value. To each retail chemist applying during the next four weeks, he is sending free and without obligation, carriage paid, a supply of free testing samples (two ampoules to a box), explanatory leaflets for counter and/or postal distribution, a 10 x 14 in. showcard in scarlet, yellow and white on black background, and a supply of empty royal-jelly boxes for counter display purposes.

Bonus Offers

BENGUE & Co., LTD.. Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex. Pulmo Bailly. 3s. off price to stockists for twelve bottles. From October 18 to November 15.

Jane Seymour, Ltd., 162 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Care hand cream. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Until November 30.

A. L. SIMPKIN & Co., LTD., Hunter Road, Sheffield, 6. Glucose pastilles and medicated pastilles (full range). One doz. glucose, blackcurrant and glycerin pastilles and one doz. glycerin, lemon and honey pastilles with one-gross unit composed of an assortment of the six most popular pastilled products. Included with each unit is a display stand holding six empty tins. Until Dccember 31.

Calls for Tenders

THE Board of Trade has issued details concerning tenders sought by various overseas bodies, and an outline is given below of the requirements and closing dates. For fuller information readers should apply, quoting reference, to Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Chlorpromazine hydrochloride tablets. 25 mgm., 400,000. Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 500, Colombo, Ceylon (E.S.B. 24608/58. December 16).

Various pharmaceuticals, drugs and chemicals. Department of Supply and Development, Chittagong, Pakistan (E.S.B. 24609/58, October 29).

Vitamin tablets. The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box No. 500, Colombo, Ceylon. (E.S.B.24607/58. December 23.)

Surgical dressings. Auckland Hospital Board, Auckland, New Zealand. (E.S.B. 24649/58. October 31).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Nebuliser with Antibiotics.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, announce the introduction of a new medicinal speciality, Soframycin nebuliser, for the treatment of acute coryza, rhinitis, nasopharyngitis and sinusitis. Soframycin nebuliser contains Soframycin, 1·25 per cent.; gramicidin, 0·005 per cent.; and phenylephrine hydrochloride, 0·25 per cent., in a buffered isotonic saline vehicle. The nebuliser is presented in a spraynozzled plastic bottle containing 15 mils.

Gastric-acid Adsorbent. — Scott & Turner, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, are marketing a new speciality claimed to bring about a significant increase in initial acid adsorption. In two minutes a single teaspoonful of Droxalin gel is claimed to neutralise 50 mils of N/10 hydrochloric acid. In other words, the product has several times the speed of action of acid adsorbents prepared by usual methods. Each teaspoonful of the gel contains gr. 60 of aluminium hydroxide gel, B.P., and gr. 5 of magnesium trisilicate, B.P. The product is available in 8-oz. and 80-oz. bottles and is prescribable under the National Health Service.

Control of the Menopause. — John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, announce the introduction of a new speciality, Equadiol, a combination tablet indicated for the control of both the psychological and the physical aspects of the menopause. Each tablet contains 200 mgm. of meprobamate plus 0.01 mgm. of ethinylæstradiol. Each of the two drugs has proved itself in long use in general medical practice, and it is considered both logical and practical to associate them with one another in the same tablet. Equadiol is issued in bottles of twenty and 100 tablets.



LIGHTWEIGHT OXYGEN SET: Polymask inhaler and tubing and two-flow pressure regulator produced for home use by British Oxygen Gases, Ltd., Spencer House, St. James's Place, London, W.1. Fuller details were given in the C. & D., September 20, p. 294.

Lignocaine Preparations. — Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey, offer the following local anæsthetic preparations for minor and major surgery and surface application: Xylotox HC1 solutions: for injection (in \frac{1}{2}, 1 and 2 per cent. strengths with or without epinephrine, in 20-, 50-, 250- and 500-c.c. bottles) and for surface application: (4 per cent. with or without epinephrine in 25-c.c. bottle); Xylotox jelly for urethral and

vaginal anæsthesia (in 15- and 30-gm. tubes with plastic application cones and in cartons of twelve x 1·5-gm. tubes for instrument lubrication); and Xylotox pastes for surface anæsthesia of mucous membranes, normal (for routine use), and "extra" (containing amethocaine for longer-lasting anæsthesia), each in ½-oz. tube.

Vacuum-flask Models.—Acme Vacuum Flask Co., Ltd., Bicester Road, Aylesbury, Bucks, announce two new models, the Ripple de luxe in strong



metal container with distinctive ripple finish (five sizes and four colours) and the non-drip Tartan de luxe in red or green tartan finish. Both models have a new and exclusive nylon stopper and non-drip pourer. In the Tartan model the stopper is closed with a colour-matching top; three sizes are available.

New Chocolate Flavour. — Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, announce the introduction of a new chocolate-flavoured Horlicks food drink. The packs are 6-oz. and 12-oz. jars.

Antibiotic Throat Lozenges. — De Witt's antibiotic throat lozenges, a new product of E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon, Surrey, contain, in each lozenge, tyrothricin, 1-25 mgm. and benzocaine, B.P., 8 mgm. The pack is a cartoned Polytube.

Pre-electric Shave.—Gala of London, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey, announce two additions to their White Horse series: a pre-electric shave in two sizes "to make each bristle stand up straight and take its punishment like a man"; and an after-shave balm, also in two sizes.

Film Star's Own Shampoo. — Warner, Harvey & Co., Ltd., 28B Albemarle Street, London, W.I, are marketing Diana Dors gardenia shampoo, "the exciting shampoo specially evolved" for the screen, stage and television star, and "the only shampoo she uses." It is claimed "just as good for brunettes as for blondes."

Nylon Hair-pieces. — A vogue for coloured nylon hair, introduced by leading couturiers in their Autumn collections, is being catered for by Margaret Cole, 2B Christchurch Avenue,

London, N.W.6, with nylon hair-picces "virtually undetectable from real hair." The hair-pieces are claimed easy to "anchor" securely, easy to keep clean by washing with mild toilet soap, and colour-matched to a snipping of each client's hair. The latest item in the range is an inch-wide plaited nylon hair band mounted on a spring clip so that it clings closely to the scalp.

Silicone Defoamer.—A new antifoaming agent, MS antifoam emulsion RD, is being marketed by Midland Silicones, Ltd., 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.l. Claimed as the lowest-priced silicone defoamer on sale today, MS antifoam RD is a highly dispersible oil-in-water emulsion which quickly disperses in cold water, or may be added direct to a foaming system without prior dilution. It is described as particularly economical in use and effective in small concentrations. Another silicone defoamer, MS antifoam A, which has been available for some years, will still be found preferable for some purposes.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Dinner to Retiring Director. — To mark the occasion of the retirement of Mr. S. W. Whif-

fen from the board of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Sir Clavering Fison (chairman of the parent company) gave an informal dinner on October 1. Mr. Stanley Whiffen's two brothers, Goodman and Noel, who had been associated with him in the busi-



Mr. S. W. Whiffen

ness, were present, together with the vice-chairman and commercial director of Fisons, Ltd., and all the members of the Whiffen board. Sir Clavering presented Mr. Whiffen with a cigarette box, suitably engraved, as a reminder of the affection and esteem of his colleagues, and wished him and his wife on behalf of all present many enjoyable years of well-earned relaxation at their Cornish home, Mr. Whiffen's retirement brings to an end a family connection with Messrs. Whiffen which had lasted for over a century. He was a grandson of Thomas Whiffen, the founder of the business and was appointed to the board in 1922. During most of the intervening years he served as managing director. When the company was taken over by Fisons, Ltd., in 1947, Mr. Whiffen continued to act as managing director to ensure continuity of the business. In December 1949 he resigned from that position but remained on the board until his retirement.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about the following:

Shearman & Co., Ltd. (present address) Oil of dart

C.F.'s "main principle" ruled void

COURT REJECTS VIEW THAT PROPER CHANNEL FOR DISTRIBUTING MEDICINES IS THE REGISTERED PHARMACY

THE PRESIDENT of the Restrictive Practices Court (Mr. Justice Devlin) announced on October 13 that the Court was not satisfied that the main principle of the Chemists Federation ("that the correct channel for distribution of medicinal preparations is through premises registered under Section 12 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933") was reasonably necessary to protect the public from injury or that its removal would deny to the public benefits which were specific and substantial. The Court would therefore have to declare the C.F. agreement void.

The proceedings previously recorded in these columns (C. & D., October 11, p. 384) continued with the hearing of evidence by Mr. Keith Jenkins, M.P.S., Bovingdon, Herts, described by Mr. P. G. Roche, Q.C. (for the Chemists Federation) as "a village chemist." Mr. Jenkins, in reply to Mr. Cyril Harvey, Q.C. (for the Registrar of Restrictive Practices) estimated that about two-thirds of his turnover was accounted for by National Health Service dispensing and the sale of medicines, Mr. Harvey suggested that there were "a great many things," such as aspirin and Sanatogen, Owbridge's lung tonic, etc., that people could get at the local grocers. That was a great convenience to them. Mr. Jenkins replied that it was still a convenience because people could still get them from the grocer.

A "Natural Tendency"

MR. HARVEY asked Mr. Jenkins if he thought there was a natural tendency among the public generally to go to the chemist for the products he had mentioned. Mr. Jenkins replied that the natural tendency of the general public—particularly housewives—was to get their requirements from the nearest place. People would not walk 250 yards to his shop if they could get what they wanted at the newsagent's on the corner. "If they can they will get products from the travelling van at the door."

Mr. Harvey: What makes you think

MR. HARVEY: What makes you think that you would lose your trade if the restriction were removed?—MR. JENKINS: Because the grocers would have them, the hucksters would have them, the newsagent would have them, and the public, being fundamentally lazy, would go to the nearest source of sup-

ply.

MR. HARVEY asked MR. N. DEWEY (home sales manager, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), if he thought it would be undesirable to remove the restriction on the sale of his company's products.

—MR. DEWEY replied that it would be undesirable.

MR. HARVEY said that it had always been the policy of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys to sell their products through chemists, and would not Mr. Dewey make an intelligent guess that, even if C.F. were abolished, that policy would be continued. MR. DEWEY: I would

say that it is likely that the policy would be continued.

MR. F. W. Adams (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) was asked by MR. ROCHE if he thought that the Society's task of enforcing the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts would be more difficult or easier if the restriction of the sale of C.F. products was abolished. MR. Adams replied that, to the extent that it would multiply the channels through which medicines could be supplied, it would make the task of enforcing the regulations more difficult. In Mr. Adams' opinion it would be undesirable for medicines to be supplied otherwise than through chemists.

MR. G. G. GREEN (assistant secretary of the Federation) was asked by MR. HARVEY if he could give any example of a product examined before acceptance for list "A," re-examined for some reason later, and on the second examination removed from the list. Mr. Green said that that had happened. About 1950 the Federation's Council examined the question of oral vaccines, and it was decided that there was insufficient evidence to support the claims made for that type of product. As a result, two products at least were deleted from the Federation's list.

MR. HARVEY asked if Mr. Green was saying that those were products which were examined and put on the list, and that later it was decided to re-examine them, as a result of which they were taken off the list.—MR. GREEN: One was definitely as you describe it. The other Lam not too sure about

other I am not too sure about.

MR. HARVEY: As a result of the first examination it was put on the list. It is now thought that that was wrong?

—MR. GREEN. Yes. But that was only in the light of present-day medical knowledge. It may have been that when it was accepted the same medical people would have given a different opinion.

DR. B. A. YOUNG (Privy Council member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) said that he had reached the conclusion that it would not be desirable for products at present on the C.F. list to be made available for sale through shops other than chemists'.

An Enlightened Policy

MR. ROCHE asked Dr. Young if he attached any importance to the fact that pharmacists were subject to the discipline and advice of the Pharmaceutical Society and that they had their own code of ethics?—DR. YOUNG: I think it is most important, and that that is a most enlightened policy of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. ROCHE: It does not apply to drug stores and grocers? — Dr. Young: No.

Dr. Young referred to the Society's recommendations to its members on the sale of slimming preparations and antihistamines as cold cures, and on methylpentynol. He pointed out that,

if those preparations had not been on the C.F. list originally, they could have been sold by drug stores—and the drug stores would not be aware of the Society's warnings about those preparations.

In reply to MR. HARVEY, DR. YOUNG agreed that not always was the Society's advice to its members followed. One reason for that was that they did not read the Society's journal. Dr. Young also agreed that, two years after a recommendation from the Council on the sale of stilbæstrol, a further notice had been published drawing members' attention to the fact that over-the-counter sales were still being made.

After referring to sales of aspirin in "village shops," MR. HARVEY added that one of the things that must be considered was the convenience of the public. DR. YOUNG commented that he did not think that the safety of the public should be subject to the convenience of the public.

Shown advertisements for Aspro, Dr. Young said: "... three-second action ... must break all records," Mr. Roche asked if he thought it a bad advertisement.—Dr. Young: I do not think it is except for the three-second action. "Dash it all, you can't swallow the thing in three seconds."

Mr. Roche: What about the "one degree under"?—Dr. Young: They say "modern life is a strain."... Claiming Aspro as a tranquilliser now! I do not like the implication here that Aspro is a sort of prophylactic, because there is just no end to it. We would be taking Aspro at the slightest provocation. It is a bad advertisement, appealing to people's fears and encouraging the taking of drugs almost as a routine.

First witness to be called by Mr. Harvey was Dr. P. Hamill (honorary consulting physician, St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich), who stated that he was a colleague of Dr. Young. In answer to Mr. Harvey, Dr. Hamill stated that he did not regard glucose preparations as medicines in the proper sense of the term "although I agree with Dr. Young that it is a stand-by medicine as a prophylactic against an insulin reaction."

MR. HARVEY: There is no reason why this preparation should not be sold by other distributors? — DR. HAMILL: Not unless there is some other compound that makes it a medicine

MR. HARVEY: But that is not clear from the [C.F.] list? DR. HAMILL: It is not.

Later Dr. Hamill said that he agreed with Dr. Young that, where reasonably available, people should get all medicines from a chemist. "There is the question of convenience, though." MR. ROCHE asked Dr. Hamill if the difference between him and Dr. Young was one of degree [in their opinions].—Dr.

HAMILL: The majority of medicines

should be sold by chemists.

DR. HAMILL resumed the witness stand on the fourth day of the case and was further cross-examined by Mr. Roche. At one point Mr. Roche asked if he thought that nasal drops should be sold generally. Dr. HAMILL: Yes, but of course I think they should be used only occasionally, not as a regular practice. MR. ROCHE: But the grocer would not know that they could be deleterious over a period? — Dr. HAMILL: He might not know.

Extravagant Claims

Shown an advertisement for Moorland antacid tablets [a C.F. product] by Mr. HARVEY, in which the wording indicated that there would be relief as soon as the tablet was dissolved in the mouth, Dr. HAMILL commented: That is marvellous. I should not have thought it would have been effective until it reached the stomach. It is a little extravagant."

Of an advertisement for Dodo asthma tablets, DR. HAMILL said he also regarded that as extravagant. He thought people should not continue taking those preparations without going

to a doctor.

Dr. Hamill agreed when Mr. Roche suggested that it would be unfair to express an opinion on medicines if he did not know the formulas.

MR. ROCHE: Do you know the formula for Dodo? — DR. HAMILL: No, but I was not criticising the product, I was considering the advertisement.

MR. ROCHE: But it says at the end "take medical advice."—DR. HAMILL: I think that the first part of the adver-

tisement is extravagant.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES (Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd.), agreed with MR. Roche that the active ingredient of Aspro was gr. 5 of acetylsalicylic acid with just under gr. 1 inert starch, which was the same as aspirin in the British Pharmacopæia. MR. ROCHE: "We can take it that any other aspirin can do the same as Aspro? - Mr. LLOYD stated that other brands might not be so well known, and that the standard of manufacture of Aspro was "second to none."
MR. W. G. HOLLIS (secretary, Pro-

prietary Association of Great Britain) agreed with Mr. HARVEY that, in his written evidence, he had stated that about £18½ millions' worth of generally advertised proprietary medicines were sold through chemists, and £15 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions' worth through retailers other than chemists. Mr. Hollis outlined the procedure followed by the Association in ensuring that formulas justified ad-

vertising claims.

MR. W. HAMILTON (International Chemical Co., Ltd.) was questioned by MR. ROCHE about a statement in his written evidence that his company did not subscribe to the raison d'être of the Chemists Federation." Mr. Hamilton agreed that American Home Products Corporation was the parent company.

MR. ROCHE: And are they the parent company of John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd.? — MR. HAMILTON: Yes. MR. ROCHE pointed out that Messrs. Wyeth were members of the Federation,

that the parent company does subscribe to the policy of the Federation ?—MR. HAMILTON: I cannot answer for the parent or any of my associated companies.

A master grocer, Mr. A. W. Carter, Harwell, stated that he had three branches with a manager at each, and a total staff of twenty-three. He had stated in his written evidence that there was a constant demand for proprietary medicines at all his shops, and he tried to satisfy that demand. In one store, he stated, he ran what he called "a separate chemist's and sundries' section.'

MR. HARVEY: What do you know about codeine and Kwells? — MR. CARTER: Only that we are asked for them and we cannot supply them.

MR. HARVEY asked why, and MR. CARTER replied that he assumed they were on the Chemists Federation list.

MR. ROCHE: I take it that you do not know that Veganin, codeine and Kwells are on the poisons list?—Mr. CARTER: I did not know.

Submission on Main Restriction

MR. ROCHE, in presenting his case on the main restriction, said that, according to section 21 of the Act, the tests the court had to apply, in his opinion, were that he must satisfy them that there were substantial benefits to the public, and that the removal of the restriction would create hardship to the public. They were considering the restriction that made the agreement registrable: the main restriction. That was that members must not supply products to the public except through chemists, doctors, or hospitals. All the other restrictions were sub-sidiary in that they would be useless without the main restriction. His case was that, as a matter of broad principle, it was undesirable that any medicine should be sold otherwise than by chemists. He hoped that if the court thought the agreement good in principle but bad in parts they would so indicate.

MR. ROCHE said that there were three supplementary considerations that passed automatically if the main one was found in his favour. Those were the work of the standards committee; the economic factor; and the fact that the chemist understood storage conditions. He had also to prove that the removal of the restriction would lead to the removal of the benefit.

Mr. Roche's submission continued into the fifth day of the case, when he represented that as a matter of principle, there should be the examination of manufacturers applying for membership of the Federation. There was no statutory control, and anyone could make "patent" medicines. A much more important matter was the examination of the products. Was it desirable in principle, and did it confer a benefit on the public? It must be to the benefit of the public to have that examination and to have the deletion of any undesirable claims. After stating that the two trade associations [C.F. and P.A.G.B.] were the only ones to carry out such an examination Mr. Roche went on to underline the differences in the examinations made by the two associations. In his opinion it was clearly established that there should be some examination, and that it was to the benefit of the public.

Properly Conducted

THE PRESIDENT: We have heard the evidence about the examination, how it is conducted, and the nature of the examination, and subject to anything Mr. Harvey has to say, at this stage we take the view that the examination, such as it is, and I do not mean that in any derogatory way, is properly conducted.

MR. ROCHE: Then I shall proceed to show the results of it. The position is ... that a total of 1.650 products have been examined.—THE PRESIDENT: We are satisfied that the examination is

properly conducted.

MR. ROCHE: I must of course satisfy the court that it is a benefit to the public.—The President: I think the point is not so much whether it is a benefit in itself, but whether it is a substantial

MR. ROCHE: Then I think I must continue. After further outlining details of products examined, Mr. Roche was told by THE PRESIDENT: "I do not wish you to deal with class "A" products, as I accept them as a separate argument. But with class "B" products I still do not follow how the prevention of undesirable claims is tied up with the standards committee. A number of the manufacturers are members of the P.A.G.B. Why should we assume that, if the standards committee were to go, those manufacturers who content to be with C.F. only would not go to the P.A.G.B.? MR. ROCHE explained that the standards committee had been formed to justify the guaranteeing of products so that the chemist could give his recommendation to them.

His second supplementary benefit was the wide spread of pharmacies.-THE PRESIDENT: You ask us to find that some of the 43 per cent. of pharmacies would go out of business if the restriction were removed. Would that justify the restriction being applied to 100 per cent. of chemists? If the restriction is wider than need be. does your argument then not pass? If we remove this wider restriction there is nothing to prevent them [the Federation] making an agreement covering. say, only 20 per cent, of the pharma-

cies.

MR. ROCHE: I hope that if you find against us you will indicate what other future action we might take. He went on to say that a C.F. list that gave a monopoly to some chemists and not others would be impossible. — The PRESIDENT: It is not the list we are

concerned with but the restriction.

MR. Roche submitted that there was not a "tittle of evidence" to suggest that there was any inconvenience to the

public.

MR. HARVEY in presenting his statement as counsel for the registrar, submitted that Mr. Roche was under a fundamental misconception as to the scope of section 21 (1, (b) of the Act. He had been saying that his restrictions were necessary because they tended to make a certain number of people seek advice when they bought chemist's goods, and that that was good for them. Mr. Harvey submitted that Mr. Roche was asking the court to say that the second part of the Act was a reflection in the mirror of the first part. There was nothing "other than" the protection from injury to which the first part referred, and if his interpretation of "other than" was right then the substance of the case under the second part went. Mr. Roche was left only with the "frills." Those were the existence of the standards committee, economic conditions, and the question of storage. He submitted that those two aspects of the case had to be separated, and that they were dealing with the advice aspect under the first part exclusively.

Mr. Harvey continued by saying that, since 1942, the Federation had impaled itself on the horns of a dilemma. The Federation was founded in 1935 for the benefit of the trade, and particularly with the object of sheltering retail chemists against the "economic blizzard which was then blowing." The instrument which was devised for putting the policy into operation was the C.F. list. In 1942 it occurred to members of the council of the Federation that the list, in addition to being a list of those products which by agreement had been reserved to chemists, might also be a guarantee of those products. From then on the list served those two functions, and of course those two functions were incompatible.

A Dilemma

"Suppose a manufacturer wishes to get a product on the list. In their capacity as guardians of the public interest, the C.F. committee says "Let us see if it is good enough to go on the list." They look at it and find it is not. What can they do, since the manufacturer is going to sell it anyway? If it is put on the list it impinges on the principle that the list is a guarantee of therapeutic value. If it is not put on, the lie was given to their own fundamental proposition that all medicines should be reserved to chemists." Mr. Harvey said the Registrar wished to make it clear that he did not make any adverse reflection on the conduct of the C.F. in keeping juniper pills on the list. The point was that whatever the Federation did with that product was wrong. The only right action was for the manufacturers to stop making them. "But once you have a situation where there is going to be a demand, and it is going to be sold, you are on the horns of this dilemma; it is such a bad product that if it is going to be sold there is all the more reason it should be sold through chemists only. On the other hand if it is bad it is no good putting it on the list, because the list should be a list of good products which the public can rely on. Whichever course is taken is wrong.

THE PRESIDENT intervened then to say that the court did not think Mr. Roche had made out a prima facie case in relation to the point about giving qualified advice. They only wished to hear Mr. Harvey on the question of the benefit said to be conferred by the standards committee.

MR. HARVEY said that if the Federation got rid of the restriction reserving goods to chemists and concentrated on making the list a list of products which were good, then one might well say that the list was reasonably necessary to protect the public. No evidence had been given to show that if the restriction were removed, the C.F. list would necessarily cease to be published. Mr. Roche had said that, if the restriction were abolished, the C.F. would "blow up." But it was not known what would happen. It might well be that the Federation might continue with the good work of the standards committee. The Registrar is the first to admit that the standards committee has done good work. He does not want the court to think he is contesting that." The public had no access to the C.F. list. The Registrar was prepared to concede that, up to a point, the C.F. list was a good thing. But it was only delivered to retail pharmacists. If there was a case where a non-C.F. product was better than a C.F. product, then the list was a detriment to the public.

Mr. Harvey argued that if, in spite of the criticism the Registrar had been able to make of the list, the court found that the list was good in general, then that might qualify as a substantial benefit, but the court had to consider the degree of likelihood that a customer would go into a shop, be served by the pharmacist, ask for advice, and get it. Those points must be considered before arriving at the question whether the list fell within the section [of the Act].

Sixth Day

MR. HARVEY continued his submission of the Registrar's case on the sixth day of the hearing. He said that he had concluded his observations except on the point the President had raised about the filed evidence on how the agree-ment had worked in the past. "You asked for the Registrar's observations upon how far that material relates to the task of the court, on the basis that it might be said that all the court has to deal with are the words of the agreement. The registrar's submission about that is that it would be impossible, as a matter of general principle, for the court to deny itself the advantage of seeing what has happened in the past reaching the conclusion it has reached, or may have to reach, in re-lation to the Act." Looking at Section 21 (b) of the Act the court had to ask itself what would happen if the restriction were removed, but only within a limited field. The court had to ask itself whether one or more specific or substantial advantages which had been conferred on the public by the restriction had been denied to it. The court was specifically charged with asking itself what was likely to result from the operation of the restriction. It did not necessarily follow that what the evidence showed had resulted in the past would necessarily result in the same way in the future. But that evidence might indicate why it had happened in the past.

Whatever might have been the weight of the evidence submitted, one saw that a large number of people had applied for wholesaler membership of the

Federation and had been refused it. "What, in my submission, one can say is likely to result from maintaining the restriction is that what has happened in the past is likely to go on. If the restriction were removed, one can say, I think almost for certain, that a number of people who have wanted to deal in C.F. commodities would start doing so."

Speaking about the construction of section 21 of the Act, and the meaning in that section of the word "other," MR, ROCHE said that he had known for two years that there was an ambiguity in the section, MR, ROCHE outlined the different interpretations that could be placed on the wording of that section of the Act and submitted that his interpretation was clearly possible if the court viewed the case on the facts as he had put them.

A Positive Scheme

He thought the Registrar's case was that the list was not a substantial benefit because of the "dilemma." The registrar's case was that if a bad medicine were put on the list the value of the list was debased. And if it were not put on the list it was still going to be sold. The answer to that was that that did not happen with regard to the C.F. list, because looking at the rules the list had to be a list of medicines that the council had approved. The scheme was not merely negative: to prevent undesirable medicines; but it was positive in that it showed the products the chemist could recommend to the public.

THE PRESIDENT of the court said the case involved a number of restrictions on which the court would have to pronounce in due course. But underlying most of them was one fundamental restriction which was described in the introduction to the handbook of the Chemists Federation as the principle in which the chemists believed: that the correct channel of distribution of medicinal preparations was through premises registered under Section 12 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

That principle underlay most of the restrictions which were expressed in the pleading and the court therefore felt it would be helpful and desirable that they should consider the fundamental restriction first, before dealing in detail with the terms of the agreement.

It had been sought to be justified on the grounds that it was reasonably necessary to protect the public against injury in connection with the consumption of medicines, or alternatively on the ground that its removal would deny to the public, as purchasers, consumers or users of the goods, a number of benefits or advantages which were alleged to be substantial and specific and upon which the court had heard arguments.

The court was not satisfied that it came under either of those grounds and accordingly it followed that they should have to declare it void, and any restriction which was based upon it.

"As this is the first case which this court has tried and some interesting questions of general importance have been raised, we think it desirable that we should put into writing our reasons for this decision in due course."

THE PRESIDENT invited both counsel to consider what effect the finding would have in the light of the other

restrictions.

MR. ROCHE said that he thought that rule 11 [not to sell any C.F. products otherwise than in a box, bottle, container, etc., in which the product was packed for sale to the public by the proprietor, except with the consent of the proprietor or when it was dispensed] was a severable restriction. And possibly rule 5 was severable [that manufacturers should not supply any product eligible for inclusion in the C.F. list without first offering the product for inclusion in the list. Those rules might survive if manufacturers decided to retain the list as a list of products that were guaranteed. ROCHE said that, as to part 2, he felt great difficulty in arguing that in the abstract — it would be arguing "in the air" until he knew what the Federation was going to do. He asked the court to stand over the question of recommendations generally.

MR. HARVEY said that, as to the recommendations in part 2, he was sympathetic to what Mr. Roche had said. He conceived that the result of the court's decision would be a meeting of the council of the Chemists Federation to decide on what sort of future policy they would adopt, and on their decision on the recommendations set out in part 2 would depend the action

of the court.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Roche considers that all his restrictions under part 1

fall except nos. 11 and 5.

After MR. HARVEY had indicated that he might agree with rule 11 being left over but not rule 5, THE PRESIDENT pointed out to Mr. Harvey that he should not take it that the court would necessarily grant an injunction with its declaration. He could, of course, apply for an injunction.—MR. HARVEY said that it was one thing for the restriction to be void, it was another for it to be illegal. It was that possibility he had in mind when he had mentioned the possibility of the court granting an injunction.

A short adjournment was then allowed for counsel to seek advice.

At the resumption, Mr. HARVEY said that he had taken instructions, and he thought it was right that he should put before the court the registrar's views about part 2. "The registrar has a duty under the Act to bring forward those recommendations, and he is the only person who can ask the court to pronounce on them and grant injunctions. In bringing forward this agreement he was actuated by two considerations. One has been dealt with: that is the underlying principle that medicines should be sold by chemists only. Equally strongly he feels that the discrimination which, according to the evidence that the discrimination which according to the evidence that the discrementary of the solution of the dence that he has, is practised against the non-C.F. product, is something against the public interest and is something he feels should be dealt with. There are two ways of dealing with it. One is to go on in this court now and examine the evidence with regard to discrimination. The other way, which we would all prefer, is to wait until we have seen the reasoned judgment of the court, because that, I have no doubt, will give us a valuable line on the way the mind of the court is working and the principle on which both sides should be working. Meanwhile the Registrar will be able to negotiate with the Chemists Federation to see whether the Federation is able and willing to give an undertaking which would have the effect of putting an end to the discrimination to which the Registrar objects. The thing that springs to mind first is that you [the Federation] will disband your propaganda committee and then dispense with the services of the liaison men who go around the country talking to chemists about C.F.; then you will publish in Chemists Friend the Registrar's view. It is possible that agreement may be reached in that way, and we may be able to come back to the court and Mr. Roche can give an undertaking to the court which can be cited in the court's order, so that the public will know what has been done.

MR. HARVEY said that that was the Registrar's point of view and it came back to what he was suggesting (before the adjournment) that, so far as the recommendations were concerned, the proceedings should be adjourned until the Registrar was able to come to an agreement. The Registrar could not let the discrimination go on. Mr. Harvey asked the court's judgment condemning the restrictions in rules 5 and 11.

THE PRESIDENT: You wish to argue

them now?

MR. HARVEY said he had said all that he wished on those points—the onus was now on the Federation.

Injunction Sought

THE PRESIDENT asked Mr, Harvey if he made any application for an injunction, and Mr. Harvey replied that he did. The Registrar was convinced, at that stage of the working of the Act, that merely to declare the restriction void did not go far enough, and there had to be an injunction. Mr. Harvey said that, as a general principle, he would have asked for an injunction because the word used in the Act was "void" and not "illegal." He thought that the order of the court might be "wholly ineffective" without an injunction. Prima facie, what he would be asking for was an injunction preventing them (the Federation) from enforcing rules 1–11, or from making any other agreement to like effect.

Referring to part 2, MR. ROCHE said that he agreed that it would be difficult to make any progress unless counsel knew what the court had to say. The only item outstanding was whether it was good or bad to have a C.F. list.

MR. ROCHE said that there was only one thing outstanding. He thought retailers would probably finish with the list altogether, but some manufacturers might wish to continue the list of products which had passed the C.F. tests as products that were guaranteed. They would want to know whether the court thought that permissible or not. He thought it would be "quite obsolete" to argue the recommendations on the old footing, because the old recommendation was "support C.F. goods, they are restricted to chemists and have passed the standards committee tests.

The first one would be gone because the list would not be restricted to chemists, so that there would be no point in arguing." He hoped that it could be stood over, so that it could be discussed with the Registrar. "I entirely agree with Mr. Harvey that we should stand over part 2. But I do not think that it would be useful to stand it over and immediately you have given judgment, say 'what are you going to do about part 2?' We would not know because it would be for the manufacturers to hold a meeting."

THE PRESIDENT: What about the restrictions 5 and 11 in part 1? Are you agreed with Mr. Harvey that we should

deal with them now?

MR. ROCHE: I would be quite agreeable with regard to 11 but I think 5 should stand over because it is ancillary, and if the manufacturers decide to go on with the scheme they may want it as an ancillary to their scheme.

Mr. Roche thought that the court should not grant an injunction because there was no indication that the Federation was going to do anything illegal.

ation was going to do anything illegal.

THE PRESIDENT: If we do not grant the application at this stage would it be agreeable to your clients that they should give reasonable information to the Registrar from time to time as he required it as to what is being done by the Federation so that the Registrar can decide if an injunction is necessary.

MR. ROCHE: I think that the Federation would be agreeable to that—if it is still in existence. Mr. Roche added that he could not argue on 5 because, as the main restriction had gone, that went also, but if a new scheme was introduced that might be included in it.

THE PRESIDENT: The course the court intend to take is that we do not intend to deal with the restrictions, or alleged restrictions, in part 2. The order will be that they will stand over. With regard to the restrictions in part 1, rules 5 and 11 are outstanding, and we shall hear tomorrow any arguments that either party desires to present on the proper judgment that ought to be given in respect of those matters. The result will be that we shall deal in our judgment with all part 1 restrictions. With regard to the application for an injunction, we shall not give any decision at this stage. We shall consider and deal with it when we give our judgment on the main restriction. If we do [grant an injunction] we shall be disposed to suspend it for a reasonable time in order that the Federation may have time to consider its position.

After hearing arguments from both counsel on October 14, on the individual restrictions 5 and 11, the hearing ended. Decisions on those restrictions are being included in the written

judgment to be issued later.

Correction and Apology

In the report published in these columns (C. & D., October 11, p. 384) of the opening of the proceedings the manufacturers of Tranquilex were incorrectly described. Tranquilex is marketed by Rexall Drug Co., Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. The Chemist and DrugGist offers its apologies to Messrs. Rexall and to the company whose name was wrongly associated with the product.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Annual meeting

DDRESSING the thirty-third annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in the Society's House, Belfast, on October 6, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. G. E. McIlhagger) said he must first refer to the serious losses the Council and pharmacy had sustained during the year by the deaths of two of its members. There was the tragic death of Mr. Charles Moss (the vice-president) and they also lost one of their strongest supporters and wisest counsellors in Mr. John MacGregor. Mr. McGregor, he said, had been a member of the Council for about twenty years and had always been depended on for wise guidance. Mr. McGregor had also been a great asset to pharmacy in general in giving advice and assistance in many ways. Mr. McIlhagger said he had also to refer to the passing of Messrs. J. F. Boyle, Matthew McRoberts, Robert Hall, G. B. Busby, W. J. Busby, J. Dale, Tom Giff, Sidney Bolton and W. H. Howe.

Mr. Quinn, in his presidential address in 1957, said the president, had referred to the pharmaceutical calendar, which had taken up a great deal of time of the Law Committee. It could now be announced that the calendar was in the hands of the printers. The production of the calendar had to some extent been held up because the Dangerous Drugs Regulations had not become available. The production was now going forward without them. It would be possible for members to get copies of the regulations after publication of the calendar.

During the year two members (Messrs. John Gordon and D. Moore) had been co-opted to the Council to replace those they had lost. Both had proved most successful in the few months they had been on the Council. During the year he had been able to introduce, with the approval and the support of the Council, a new method for the presentation of diplomas and prizes, whereby parents of the successful students attended the ceremony and were later entertained at an informal social gathering. That innovation, he felt, had proved most successful.

In the December 1957 examination the average pass was 33 per cent. in both Part I and Part II, and in the June 1958 examination he was glad to say that it was rather better, at 45 per cent. In June it had given him great pleasure to present two gold medals-something that did not often happen—to Messrs. J. McKeagney and F. J. McConnell. The Associates' prizes in pharmaceutics had been won by Miss K. P. Lagan and Mr. S. Hughes, and in physics by Messrs. F. Hynds and R. S. Mills. The John Shaw prize in pharmacognosy had also been awarded to Mr. McConnell. About eighteen months ago the Harpur Foundation had been established, and a sum had been set aside for post-graduate research. It gave him great pleasure to announce that the first foundation scholar (Mr. Patrick J. Campbell, M.P.S.), had been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Queen's University. It was their hope that further graduates would reach that high level.

Revision of Regulations

In the entrance examination for pharmacy there had been a changing trend in the grammar schools, and the Council hoped, in the near future, to modify the requirements to allow students to present a senior certificate taken in two parts. The Education Committee had been considering that matter for some time, and it was hoped that, in the near future, the regulations would be modified to enable those students to study pharmacy. During the year the Education Committee had had a meeting with all the teachers associated with the training of pharmaceutical students, and he believed that the meeting had been a great success. The Council had also made application to the Ministry of Home

Affairs to ease the methylated spirit regulations, the idea being that it should be possible to sell methylated spirit without the formality of having a signature. So far no decision had been announced by the Ministry.

MR. McIlhagger said it had just been announced by the Ministry that Mr. Fred Moore, J.P., had been reappointed to the Council as a representative of the wholesale drug trade and they were all very happy to welcome him once again. Mr. Moore had given much useful service to the Council. One of the saddest matters was the recent retirement of Professor E. B. C. Mayrs from the chair of pharmacology and therapeutics with the result that it was not possible for the Senate of Queen's University to renominate him to the Council. Professor Mayrs (see p. 410) now left the Council after almost twenty-five years' service. They appreciated very much the services which had been rendered by the Professor during his membership. Replacing him would be Professor O. L. Wade, and he had no doubt that in Professor Wade they would have a worthy successor and a person who would be able to help guide the educational policy of the Society in the future.

MR. McIlhagger said there had been a good response to the president's appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund and he thanked members for their generous response. The Benevolent Fund continued to do much good, and he felt that some members might consider the idea of covenanting for a small subscription to the Benevolent Fund.

Re-elected

The following six retiring members of Council were declared re-elected unopposed: Messrs. H. G. Campbell, S. E. Campbell, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, W. C. Tate and A. Templeton. Mr. R. M. Watson, who retired as the registered druggist's representative, was also declared re-elected.

Minutes of the thirty-second annual meeting were adopted on the motion of Mr. Lilley, seconded by Mr. TEMPLETON.

MR. R. M. WATSON, presenting the financial statement, reported a debit balance of £258. That had been caused by increased rates due to the recent revaluation, postal charges and a number of other items. The report was adopted on the motion of MR. WATSON, seconded by MR. F. STOREY, C.B.E. MR. STOREY, congratulating the president, treasurer and Council, said the financial statement was a good one.

MR. LILLEY asked if the new educational requirements had affected the intake into pharmacy and to what extent. MR. McIlhagger replied that new regulations had resulted in a lower intake, and they believed that that would be a long-term benefit. Today they were competing with other professions.

MR. WILLIAM GORMAN (secretary) reported that during September-October nine students had applied for registration (against nineteen in 1957).

MR. W. H. BOYD expressed thanks to Mr. McIlhagger for presiding at the meeting, and also for his conduct of the business of the Council during the year. He said that president had shown great enthusiasm and ability, and had taken great trouble to attend all functions where pharmacy should be represented. MR. McIlhagger expressed appreciation of the support he had received from the Council. MR. Storey also joined in the tribute to the president and the meeting agreed to his suggestion to extend the greetings of the Society to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at its annual meeting in Dublin.

Apologies were reported received from Messrs. W. A. Beggs, J. Caldwell, H. G. Campbell, H. J. Cousley, H. P. Crossin, E. J. Crossin, W. P. Ewart, J. R. Guyler, W. S. Hall, J. N. Patterson, J. W. A. Shinner, P. R. W. Shinner, J. Wellwood, J. C. Well-

wood and R. Gibson.



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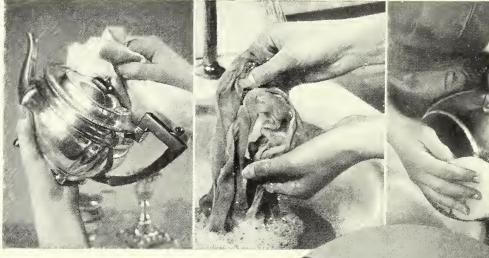
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Void

As will have been seen from the daily Press or from p. 416 of this issue of the C. & D., the Restrictive Practices Court, in its first ever judgment, has declared void the fundamental principle of the C.F. restrictions. Beyond stating that the decision will come as a keen disappointment, especially to retail members of the Federation, we refrain from comment at the present stage because, apart from the fact that parts of the case are still sub judice, a written statement of reasons on the rejection of the main principle has been promised by the Court's president (Mr. Justice Devlin), and until that arrives the picture is incomplete. It should be pointed out for the information of any who may have considered the Press reports of the proceedings unrepresentative of the arguments, that both sides put in beforehand a considerable amount of written evidence, and that those "proofs" did not come before the open court. All the facts, of course, both those in writing and those heard, were taken into account in the decision.

We understand that an official statement upon the decision is being issued by the Federation in due course. In the meantime no Order of the Court in any way affects the rights of manufacturers and wholesaler members, as individuals, to sell or not to sell their products according to their own trading policy.

Costs of the action are not, as in certain types of case, borne by the loser, the arrangement being that each side pays its own costs.

The Industry and the Community

In a contribution to the *British Medical Journal* (October 4, p. 846) Dr. R. S. Inch (a director of Bayer Products, Ltd.) discusses "clashes" between the pharmaceutical industry and the medical profession and between the industry and the State. A certain "undercurrent of disagreement" between industry and the pharmacists he finds understandable enough in view of the loss of prestige the profession has suffered in the passing of its skills from the dispensary into the manufacturers' laboratories.

The profession of medicine, he says, criticises the whole industry because of the exaggerated claims for products by a few manufacturers and because of the weight of postal advertising. Representatives too, may often extol their company's products while failing to provide real help. Against that he points out that the industry has an increasing sense of responsibility and maintains a high ethical level of conduct.

Dr. Inch suggests that some pharmacists consider that the industry infringes their professional status because the number of extemporaneously prepared prescriptions has decreased. "It is knowledge," he states, "rather than craftsmanship that is required today to ensure that potent drugs are supplied to the patient as the doctor wishes," and his advice to the pharmacist interested in compounding is that he should enter the pharmaceutical industry early in his career.

In his analysis of the circumstances relating to conflict with the State, Dr. Inch points out that more than 90 per cent, of prescribed pharmaceuticals are paid for through the National Health Service, but that proprietary drug manufacturers receive less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditure upon the Service. "It is unfortunate," he comments, "that the first ten years of the National Health Service" coincided with inflation and with unprecedented advances in therapeutics. One of the difficulties is to keep the medical profession informed upon therapeutic advances. Information is to be obtained from the medical journals and from manufacturers' advertisements even though some medical men complain of inaccuracies in the advertisements. Sampling has its advantages but its inherent difficulties where certain drugs likely to be dangerous are involved (those may require a request from the doctor). The manufacturer's pharmaceutical representative is seen by Dr. Inch as probably the most effective of all the information sources.

Dr. Inch concludes with a belief that the industry offers splendid prospects and should attract well qualified people, especially pharmacologists and bacteriologists. His summing up is that "the time is already due when a wider appreciation of the pharmaceutical industry should be put before the community as a whole."

Diabetic Children and their Food

THE council on foods and nutrition of the American Medical Association recently received a report (J. Amer. med. Assoc., 1958, 168. 42) upon diabetes mellitus in children. The insulin-sensitive type of diabetes in children differs from diabetes in the middleaged or elderly patient in that the majority of children and young adult patients are undernourished when the disease is first discovered, and the onset is relatively sudden. It is also more severe in the child than in the adult. The child's nutritional requirements are relatively greater and gradually changing. Infections are more frequent and more severe. Physical activity is much more erratic, and the emotional pattern is less predictable, especially during adolescence. A high percentage of young adults who have been diabetics since childhood become severely handicapped by vascular disease. Although progress has been made in treating diabetes in children, most methods have failed to prevent the development of diabetic retinopathy 10-15 years after the onset of the disease. It is of great importance in the treatment of children with diabetes to organise the diet. Maintenance diet should, states the report, be essentially the same as for normal children. Most authorities consider that food intake and insulin distribution should be adjusted to avoid insulin reactions and glycosuria. Others believe that controlling the insulin dosage and food intake so as to control the glycosuria has undesirable effects on the emotional health of the child.

The Political Parties and Health

BOTH the Labour and Conservative party conferences, held in successive weeks at Scarborough and Blackpool recently, discussed the National Health Service. At Blackpool a Conservative Member of Parliament (Sir Keith Joseph) wanted to improve the efficiency of the Service by using modern management techniques. He also considered that possibly £10 millions a year (10 per cent. of the cost of the Health Service) could be saved on drugs. Sir Keith suggested that a method should be found of making the public pay more towards the cost of drugs, perhaps by doubling the charge for each prescription. In his reply the Minister of Health (Mr. Derek Walker-Smith) said that, of the £88 millions a year spent on drugs, £14 millions was for drugs used in hospitals, and £74 millions for drugs sold on prescription-" five times as much is spent on drugs outside hospitals to help to keep people out of hospitals," and he pointed out that patients who were kept at home, or at work, avoided the use of the hospital services which were the most expensive section of the Health Service.

At Scarborough a composite resolution on the National Health Service demanded that medical research should be placed under State control, and called for working-class representation on hospital boards and committees. The resolution was approved for consideration by the Labour Party Executive. During the discussion members of the Conference urged the next Labour Government to examine seriously some aspects of the drug bill, and criticisms were also levelled at the "stacks of mail from the so-called 'ethical' drug houses." Dr. Edith Summerskill, who replied for the Party Executive, said that a health committee had been set up that would examine the whole service in every aspect.

Onward from Galen

THERE may be repercussions on retail pharmacy from the unlikely cause of the financial difficulties currently reported to beset the cinema industry. Looking for other trading channels, one large chain of cinema proprietors, the Capital and Provincial News Theatres, which already owns a substantial number of shops, offices and flats in various parts of the country, and which runs coffee bars and sweet shops as well as cinemas, has embarked on a new venture—a chain of American-style drug stores. First of the series has been opened in Streatham High Road, London, S.W.16, and according to the company, is already proving popular with the public. It is true that a visit to those premises confirmed suspicions that the authors of the announcement were unaware of the precise meaning of an American drug store. Certainly one could purchase sweets, birthday cards, cigarettes, and a number of proprietary medicines (one of the windows was given over to a display of the latter and of toilet goods), and could have a coffee at another counter, but there was no pharmacist or pharmaceutical department as in a true American drug store. Although the effects on the pharmacies in the neighbourhood of this first unit in the new chain may be negligible, that may not be so in all other districts, if and when the chain expands its operations. Encouraged, perhaps, by the possibility of being able to stock goods hitherto confined to the pharmacist, it is on the cards that the directors may now decide to allot increasing space to the medicinal side of the stores. From a competitive point of view they will operate with the financial advantage of not requiring to employ qualified personnel. What may prove to be another straw in the wind is suggested by a headline in the October 4 issue of our contemporary the *Grocer*, where, under the main title "Growing Trade in Toiletries," appears the subtitle "Grocers' Share Now 50 per cent." "Toiletries," it should be explained, is used of shampoos and tooth-pastes, and is not, apparently, intended to refer to cosmetics.



A GLIMPSE of the "good old days" when anyone could sell medicines (and are they about to return in view of the court's decision in the C.F. case?) is given in Thomas Ferguson's "Scottish Social Welfare," just published by E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd., price 42s. So serious was the concern at the practice of medicine by unqualified persons that in 1909, at the request of the Lord President of the Council, the Local Government Board collected information from medical officers of health as to its extent. In Kirkcaldy the chief offenders were a bone setter and itinerant medicine vendors; from Carnoustie came complaints of the sale of "poisonous specifics." Easier access from the south had enabled quacks to establish dates for local consultations in Inverness, From North Isles district the story included "the sale of laud-anum and similar drugs by small shopkeepers." The situation had been going on for a long time, of course, and was partly due to the scarcity of regular men in isolated parts of the country. It could be profitable. The local registrar in Walls. in his report for the first quarter of 1864, stated: "The quack doctor, it is reported, sold about a month ago, in the course of a fortnight, no less than £20 of drugs in Foula." At that time physicians attending parliamentary committees as witnesses received 3 guineas a day fees. It is only fair to add that other complaints of unqualified practice received at the 1909 inquiry included counter prescribing by chemists. But the Restrictive Practices Court might have been interested in the general picture—and particularly in what happened in the Isles.

*

AFTER the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on October 1 a portrait of the late Professor John Attfield, F.R.S., who was for thirty-four years professor of practical chemistry to the Society, was presented to the Society by his grandson: Mr. C. A. Brooks, Dedham, Essex. The portrait is a replica of one given to Chicago pharmacists and painted in recognition of Professor Attfield's work in helping to "raise their College from its ashes after the Great Fire of 1871." Mr. Brooks also handed to the Society a set of the nineteen editions of his grandfather's text-book on chemistry-" a work at one time to be found," said Mr. Donald Hudson (the Society's president), "in all well-run pharmacies." With the books was an album containing an illuminated address and 1,240 signatures of professional colleagues, including those of Lord Lister, Sir William Crookes and Sir Henry Wellcome. Mr. Brooks showed the Council a gold medal awarded to his grandfather at an international pharmaceutical exhibition in Vienna in 1887. The family had offered it to the nation at a critical moment of the 1914-18 War in 1917; but Mr. Bonar Law had felt that the situation was not serious enough for such a sacrifice. A jeweller subsequently valued the medal and found that the gold was "only skin-deep." The portrait, album and set of books, Mr. Hudson assured their donor, would be a perpetual reminder of the prominent place Professor Attfield had occupied in the Society's history and in the scientific world; and of the services he had rendered to pharmacy and to medicine. Professor Attfield, who resigned in June 1896, had taught 2,367 pupils during his thirty-four years of service. In 1862 he published the book "Introduction to Pharmaceutical Chemistry" and its success caused the second edition to be enlarged. The title by which it became known all over the world was "Chemistry, General, Medical and Pharmaceutical, including the Chemistry of the British Pharmacopæia, a manual on the Science of Chemistry and its Applications in Medicine and Pharmacy."

"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST IN RETAIL PRACTICE

E. C. TENNER

The Llandudno meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has achieved nothing else it has shown us all too clearly how ineffective are our Societies' public-relations arrangements. Quite recently our profession has been arraigned before the public courts to establish and defend its right to be regarded as the proper channel to distribute medicines. At Llandudno we could, as a profession, have been on show to the nation. Did the nation look at us? I'm told there were two or three inches of mention in one national daily but, search as I did among the four daily and three Sunday papers that I read, I found no mention of our Conference.

What a wonderful opportunity to interest the public in the dangers to its own health implicit in indiscriminate selfmedication and the universal distribution of drugs? What an opportunity missed! Medicines and poisons have an irresistible attraction to journalists and their readers. public is not interested in dull academics or technicalities, not interested in the experiences of persons who use scientific or professional discussions to knock spots off each other or to advertise themselves. Modern journalism is needed to reach the modern public through its popular Press. The doctors seem, without loss of prestige, to understand that, but our failure to do likewise cannot be denied. It seems to me that in this matter of public relations our Society fails in its Charter duty of protecting its members. Never has real public understanding of our professional ideals been so necessary to our future as it is now, yet our leaders are afraid—yes, afraid—to state and explain those ideals in simple and attractive terms. There is always this interest that must not be mentioned, or that power that must not be offended, or those negotiations that could be imperilled, and so the striped trousers resume their retirement in the gloomy but respectable mustiness of Bloomsbury. I am wondering if that Georgian and Victorian respectability of the Society's house is not really responsible for the Society's failure in modern public relations. If our headquarters were housed in more modern style would a more progressive attitude supervene? We moderns shall never achieve public respect by assuming striped trousers, but that out-of-date conception of dignity does seem to linger on and on to our detriment.

Striped-trouser Dignity

I remember a pharmacy in West London, closed since my youth, where "nothing but dispensing" was the rule; toothpaste could be also purchased there but nothing else of a toilet or cosmetic nature. Tooth-paste was apparently dignified then. What makes a tooth-paste sell today? The public choice is nowadays largely governed not by flavour or excellence but by the number of pennies knocked off the price of a particularly packed tube. The approach is: "I want some tooth-paste. I'll have the one off which I get the most money back?" There is no dignity about that! A large proportion of the registration fees paid to the Society consists of pennies earned by such tooth-paste sales and others similar, so what is the basis of the striped trouser dignity? Of course there's no basis to it. It is a myth. The true dignity of our profession is only the sum of the personal dignities of each of its members. That is why the



Council's Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct is of such importance. Striped trousers as a symbol mean nothing at all. They often give a false impression. The Pharmaceutical Society cannot afford to ignore modern methods of public relations, a truth of which we in our shops are often made painfully conscious. Members of Council should be bombarded with complaints about the inadequate way we are represented to the public. Someone has got to be wakened up!

Dispensing of Proprietaries

It would be a pity if Mr. Chamings should have given anyone the impression that all manufacturers of proprietary "ethical" preparations would support his view that pharmacists should dispense such preparations complete with all the glorious Technicolor and verbiage and identifications provided by some manufacturers—often it seems, only for their own advertisement. We all know that certain manufacturers make elegant dispensing much easier by providing their proprietaries in packs from which identity marks may be readily removed. Although he referred to some remote personal experience in dispensing, one can only regard Mr. Chamings as a specialist—his speciality is the preparation of proprietary "ethicals." Some of his remarks made it clear that our speciality—the doctor-pharmacist-patient relationship—is some way outside his ambit. If doctors all kept proper records of the medicines they prescribe for their patients, the one and only good reason for labelling any dispensed medicine "suo nomine" would disappear. If that fact had been pointed out loudly enough at Llandudno I think it would have attracted some publicity and probably some public debate as well. Again someone might at any time point out that a pharmacist's work is made much more difficult and expensive because doctors do not all write clearly or have a good knowledge of weights and measures, or that a doctor's understandable ignorance of prices may easily be converted into quite confused and erroneous impressions absolutely fatal to economy by some of the medical "literature" circulating today. We have cards and leaflets in which different figures are given for so-called "basic N.H.S. cost," for what is called "price," and yet again "wholesale price." None of those figures gives a doctor the figure he wants to know-the final cost to the National Health Service of his prescription when dispensed.

When the ethics of manufacturers' literature is under discussion the opportunity might well be taken to express our suspicion of figures that can give wrong impressions of economy. The public was vitally interested in a report about our alleged "hidden profit." They should be just as interested in manufacturers' "hidden prices." I understand that an organisation of pharmacists is about to circulate a free, comprehensive but handy price list of those "ethicals" to all Health Service doctors, giving accurate retail prices. I know from experience how greatly general practitioners appreciate such a book. The retail price is the best gauge that can be given of the relative money value of a medicine. The new "prescribers' list" will be a strong weapon in the hands of those striving to promote economic efficiency. Cost is surely two-dimensional: amount of medicament multiplied by time over which it needs to be taken.

BRITISH CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

Association's annual dinner and meeting

IN proposing the toast of "The Guests" at the annual dinner of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers in London on October 8, THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. B. Hickson), welcomed them by category or name. He went on to make mention of the fact that the industry continued to expand its capacity, and had retained its position as the third largest exporting industry in the country.

the country.

Early in the year the Association had set up a council committee to review and consider all aspects of closer economic ties with Europe. The industry had given its support by a substantial majority to the idea of a European Free Trade area, subject to safeguards concerning such points as dumping, subsidies, quotas, and patent and trademark laws. One major difference of opinion had centred around the com-



The Association's guest speaker (Lord Mancroft) with the chairman (Mr. B. Hickson).





Sir Miles Thomas (Mousanto Chemicals, Ltd.), is received by the chairman.

Sir William Garret (vice-chairman) drives home a point to Mr. D. J. Bird (Fison's, Ltd.), and Sir Alexander Fleek (Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.)

Sir Harry Jephcott (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.), with Sir Robert Robinson (president, Society of Chemical Industry),

plex question of the definition of "origin" of goods, particularly chemicals, so as to ensure that sufficient processing and work were performed in the area before the resulting products could be considered to be of Free Trade Area origin. In some industries that might be easy to measure, but early in 1958 an impasse had developed between the chemical industries of France and Italy on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and other European countries on the other. The French thought it impossible to prepare a formula that would —without leaving a loophole for entry into the Free Trade Area of a flood of cheap chemicals from outside, to which little processing and increased value had been added inside the Area—be workable by the Customs Authorities of workable by the Customs Authorities of all the countries concerned. The committee had concentrated on that consideration, and a special panel had devoted weeks to detailed work upon it. As a result, a scheme for the definition of chemicals by process criteria had been approved by the Association and accepted by the Board of Trade and Customs Departments. It now formed the basis for negotiation in the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation in Paris.

The officials of the Association had also informally discussed the plan with the directors of the other chemical manufacturers' associations in Western Europe. Unofficially it was known that the chemical manufacturers' associations of the Scandinavian countries, and of Austria and of Switzerland, approved the plan. Except in France it had been received with sympathy and understanding by the chemical manufacturers' associations in the other countries of the Common Market.

The chairman said he believed that Western Europe possessed a knowledge of finance, a technical knowledge



Guests descending to the tables.

of the industry, capital and manufacturing equipment, and an experience of democracy and of culture ahead of all the world. If those were harnessed together, Europe could become a stabilising and leading power in the interests of peace and during the period of development of the backward races. Failure in those plans by Western European countries could cause a decline in stability and trade and a declining standard of living. With the success of the new French Government he hoped that the O.E.E.C. negotiations would be resumed, with the determination on all sides to reach a scheme satisfactory to all countries.

The Association had also taken an important step in fully implementing the scheme for organising basic research in chemical engineering. It had enlisted the co-operation and advice of the departments of chemical engineering in nine universities. Many members were carrying out their own individual work, but there were many basic common problems better handled by a cooperative scheme. A useful by-product of the scheme would be closer consultation between the universities and industry on educational planning, and experience acquired on planned research by the young graduates engaged on the work.

The responder to the toast was LORD Mancroft, who spoke of his contacts with industry by virtue of his function as spokesman for the Board of Trade in the House of Lords. The creation of a Free Trade Area would give British



Another staircase group.

industry access to 250 million consumers. There was anxiety about preferences, and the goal could not be achieved without painful adjustments, but everybody would try to ensure that Britain would get some of the benefits as well as the risks. He stressed the point that no British industry would prosper unless there was prosperity for Britain as a whole.

Annual meeting

The Association's annual meeting was held on October 9. In introducing the report of the Council and the accounts of the Association for the year ended June 30 THE CHAIRMAN said that the Import Duties Act, 1958, which brings the Brussels nomenclature into effect in the Customs & Excise tariff on January 1 incorporated the Key Industry Duties. The protection granted to the industry under the new Act was no less favourable than that it had enjoyed during the life-time of the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

The experiment in establishing a regional organisation had been a great success, and a new regional constitution had been established. There was no doubt that the attendance of the regional chairmen at Council meetings had added vitality to the discussions. The new move to give regional chairmen full voting status as members of Council would bring valued additional representation from members in the provinces. In return the Association had established a previously lacking channel of approach to members throughout the country for the dissemination of information.

The chemical engineering research committee, working in conjunction with the corresponding committee of the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association, had made a start in the programme of co-operative research in the chemical engineering field. The council, by an overwhelming majority, had decided that new activities of the kind, when considered to be in the interest of the majority of members, should in future be financed direct from Association funds.

One further development would shortly be the subject of a recommendation by the public relations committee. That was a scheme for "putting over" the importance of the British Chemical industry to the public, to government departments and to the trade unions. It was therefore only to be expected that the present 80 per cent. call-up would not suffice for the Association's proposed expenditures. The council hoped that 1958-59 commitments would not require a call-up in excess of the 100 per cent. authorised in 1955.

The chairman suggested, however, that the policy of the industry should be based on larger allocations from the present rate of profits for research, literature and education.

Officers for 1958-59

The council of the Association for 1958-59 is as follows:-President: Sir Walter Worboys (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.); vice-presidents: Dr. F. H. Carr, C.B.E.; Sir Roger Duncalfe; Dr. E. V. Evans, O.B.E.; Sir Grayham Hayman (Distillers Co., Ltd.); Sir Harry Jephcott (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.); Mr. C. F. Merriam, M.C.; Mr. L. P. O'Brien (Laporte Chemicals, Ltd.); and Mr. G. F. Williams (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.). Chairman: Mr. B. Hickson (Hickson & Welch, Ltd.); vice-chairman: Sir William Garrett, M.B.E. (Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.); Treasurer: Mr. J. L. Harvey, M.B.E., D.L. (Fullers' Earth Union, Ltd.); and Messrs. G. H. Beeby (British Titan Products Co., Ltd.); D. J. Bird (Fisons, Ltd.); I. V. L. Ltd.); D. J. Bird (Fisons, Ltd.); I. V. L. Fergusson (Evans Medical Supplies. Ltd.); J. C. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.); R. S. Haskew, O.B.E. (General Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.); W. G. Hiscock (Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd.); L. G. Matthews (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.); F. S. Poole (Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd.); H. V. Potter (Pakelite, Ltd.); F. Ltd.); H. V. Potter (Bakelite, Ltd.); E. Ltd.); H. V. Potter (Bakelite, Ltd.); E. Stein (Distillers Co., Ltd.); J. E. Taylor (Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.); R. C. Todhunter (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.); and B. White (A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.). Co-opted members: Mr. E. L. Bush (W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.); Mr. G. H. W. Cullinan

(Shell Chemical Co., Ltd.); Mr. M. J. C. Hutton-Wilson (Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd.); and Mr. J. H. Townsend (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.). Honorary vice-presidents: Mr. C. E. Carey (South Eastern Gas Board); Lord McGowan, K.B.E. (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.); and Mr. K. H. Wilson, O.B.E., J.P. Director: Mr. George Brearley, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E. General Sccretary: Mr. A. J. Holden, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

P.A.T.A. COUNCIL

Quarterly meeting

THE quarterly meeting of the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held on October 9, Mr. H. G. Moss (president) in the chair. He welcomed Mr. B. C. McNeil, who had been nominated to represent Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd., on the wholesale section of the council in

succession to the late Mr. S. A. Jones.

The Secretary reported that their new price list had been published and distributed to all members and had been favourably received in its new form. During the period January-October 1958 a number of price-cutting traders had been approached at the request of various manufacturing members. Certain of the traders concerned had given assurances that the respec-tive manufacturers fixed retail prices would in future be observed. During the same period many investigation calls and test purchases had been made.
The council received reports of court cases relating to enforcement of pricemaintenance conditions and, in particular, proceedings initiated by Miles Laboratories and Don S. Momand, Ltd., in respect of their product Alka-Seltzer. The council approved the arrangements to be made in connection with the election to fill the thirteen seats on the Council which will be vacant at the end of the year. It was agreed that the next meetings of the sections and the full council be held on January 8, 1959.

At the luncheon which preceded the council meeting Sir David Cairns, Q.C. (chairman, Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and former Chairman of the Monopolies Commission), was the personal guest of the president, who proposed the toast of "The Guests." In his response, Sir David surveyed some aspects of the Statutory Committee's functions and the nature of the cases it had to deal with. The work of the Committee, he said, was not onerous. and that he attributed to the excellent behaviour of pharmacists. He thought that the general record of good behaviour of pharmacists was something on which they could congratulate

themselves.

N.H.S. COSTS

Local estimates for 1959-60

Bradford.—Total, £1,200,730.

Huddersfield. — Total £544,400; pharmaceutical services, £166,000.

Surrey.—Total, £6,008.630 (compared with an estimate of £5,651,845 for 1958–59); pharmaceutical services, £1,741.000 (£1,544,024).

WEST RIDING.—Total, £5.292,300.

CONFERENCE SCIENCE

Further discussions on papers presented at Llandudno, September 15-19

Disintegration Times of Tablets on Storage

R. A. RAMSAY

An attempt has been made by the author to devise a simple and rapid method for determining whether tablets produced from a particular mass show a significant increase in disintegration time on storage. A sample of as soft a tablet as could be handled was first made, followed by samples of tablets at gradually increasing pressures until the maximum pressure that could be applied by hand operation of the machine was reached. The mass was hand-filled into the die. Tablets made from a typical sample of a glutethimide mass and containing 71 per cent, of glutethimide, with gelatin and wheat starch as binders, wheat and arrowroot starches as disintegrating agents, and magnesium stearate and tale as lubricants had an original disintegration time of under three minutes, but after six months' storage the distingretation time approximated to thirty minutes. With a typical sample of a second glutethimide mass normal tablets had, after two years' storage, shown no increase in disintegration time. For each tablet-mass tested there is held to exist a critical tableting pressure, and when that is exceeded the disintegration time is increased. The author considers it will be necessary to study a much wider range of products and formulations to prove that his observations are appliable in all cases.

(From the pharmaceutical developdivision, CIBA Laboratories, ment Ltd.)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether Mr. Ramsay had any views regarding the mechanism responsible for the increase in distintegration time on storage,

Mr. D. Stephenson, Dartford, asked whether the author had tried adding the wetting agent to the glutethimide granulation in the volatile solvent in which the glutethimide ingredients

themselves were not soluble.

MR. RAMSAY said the wetting agent had been added to the original mass, not as an additive to the prepared granulation. The mechanism responsible for disintegration was related to the properties of the active ingredients.

DR. D. TRAIN, London, asked whether any other physical properties were affected by the addition of the 2.5 per cent. wetting agent.

MR. RAMSAY replied that the disintegration time was the only physical property affected.

Mr. H. J. Bragg, Folkestone, asked whether the author could give typical details of the weight and height of the tablets. For very compressible substances the compression ratio on its own would give a high figure, which would not be reproduced in practice.

Mr. Ramsay said that the tablets prepared by normal tableting pressure were reproduced on the flattest part of the graph. Abnormal pressures would only be used in finding a suitable formulation.

MR. G. R. WILKINSON, London, said the pressures exerted in the production of a tablet were important. Those used on a single-punch machine during laboratory procedures would vary from those exerted during manufacturing processes. Had any attempt been made to measure the pressures used?

Mr. Ramsay said no means of measuring the pressure used had been available. That was why compression ratios had been used.

PROFESSOR E. SHOTTON said that compression ratios did not necessarily give a true picture of the amount of pressure. Had the authors used a constant weight of tablet? The effect on the hardness of the tablet would vary according to whether flat or concave punches were used. Which had been used by the author?

MR. RAMSAY said the graphs he had prepared could only be used for comparing results when the same punches and dies were used as those in the experiment. The tablet weight was not constant, but was approximately 200 mgm., \pm [plus or minus] 10 per cent.

The punches used were flat.

MR. A. BRAGG, Liverpool, asked whether the granule size and moisture

content were controlled?

Mr. Ramsay said that the mass was identical in two glutethimide samples. In the other masses, the granule size was that used in normal production of a mass.

Mr. M. C. ATHERTON, Liverpool, asked what different storage conditions had been used, and what was the wetting agent?

Mr. RAMSAY replied that the storage conditions were the normal laboratory conditions in the British climate and temperature. The wetting agent was sodium lauryl sulphate.

MR. N. J. VAN ABBE, Loughborough.

said that fluctuating temperature conditions during storage, especially in her-metically sealed containers, would have an effect on disintegration time.

The next paper, jointly contributed by five authors, was read by Mr. Fenton. It described the preparation of some substituted benzyl alcohols and discussed their antibacterial and antifungal properties.

Antibacterial Properties of Substituted Benzyl Alcohols

D. V. CARTER, P. T. CHARLTON, A. H. FENTON, J. R. HOUSLEY and B. LESSEL

SINCE the halogenation of phenols produces compounds with enhanced antiseptic qualities, the authors considered that chlorinated benzyl alcohols might possess improved antibacterial and antifungal activity. Preliminary ex-periments confirmed that view, and a number of substituted benzyl alcohols were prepared. Together with other related, commercially available com-pounds, they were tested against a variety of bacteria and fungi to evaluate their in vitro activities. The most active inhibitory compound examined was 3:4:5-trichlorobenzyl alcohol, followed by 4-chloro-3:5-dimethyl-, 3:4dichloro- and 2:4-dichlorobenzyl alcohols. Saturated aqueous solutions of the three last-named compounds were more rapidly bactericidal. Pharmacological tests showed 2:4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol to have a low toxicity.

(From the pharmaceutical development department, chemistry and biology divisions of the research department, and microbiology division of the standards department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN said that the chlorinated benzyl alcohols were known to have antibacterial and mild anæsthetic properties, but there were other factors to be considered. If the product were to be issued in a multidose container then absorption by the rubber cap was

of importance.
DR. K. C. CAPPER, London, said he seemed to recollect some reference to interaction of the compound with rubber in the paper read earlier by Dr. Sykes, and it had not been favourable. It meant that the concentration would have to come down below the minimum inhibitory concentration. When the work had started, there must have been hope of finding better bacterio-Were any other compounds stats.

showing promise?

Dr. Fenton admitted that the compound was readily taken up by rubber. It was hard to suggest "better" compounds because work on their action on rubber remained to be done.

Dr. Hartley said the high figure given by Mr. Sykes led him to ask whether in the halogenated benzyl alcohols there was a highly reactive grouping. Had any work been done on such factors as stability?

PROFESSOR G. BROWNLEE asked what was the relative intravenous toxicity of the compounds?

MR. FENTON replied that 2-4 dichlorobenzyl alcohol in an emulsified system was taken up in the oil phase; 0.1 per cent. aqueous solutions were stable at room temperature for about two months, and there was little change

two months, and there was little change at 37° C.

Dr. F. Hartley, London, said his question was more concerned with the chemical reactivity of the substance than of its stability in water. What chemical changes would occur if the substance were absorbed into rubber?

Dr. C. Sykes Nottingham, said that

DR. G. SYKES, Nottingham, said that absorption into rubber had nothing to do with chemical reactivity. Also those derivatives could have other uses than the preservation of injection solutions.

DR. B. LESSEL, Nottingham, said the toxicity figures given were only approximate. The data obtained was insufficient to compare toxicity by the oral and subcutaneous routes. It was difficult to compare toxicity when the substances were administered in different vehicles.

DR. J. C. PARKINSON, Brighton, asked whether solutions of the substance were quite stable after auto-elaving, and MR. FENTON said there was no specific information on that point, but in view of the structure of 2:4 dichlorobenzyl alcohol it could be expected to be reasonably stable.

MR. H. G. Rolfe, London, asked for what purpose the substance was intended to be used. Was it for use in throat lozenges?—The reply was that the substance had been formulated into throat lozenges, but it could have a number of pharmaceutical applications.

number of pharmaceutical applications.

DR. H. S. Bean, London, asked how active were those preparations in concentrations lower than were necessary to inhibit bacterial growth.

MR. FENTON replied that there was

no information on that point.

DR. A. H. BECKETT, London, said that, in halogenating benzyl alcohols, as water solubility decreased, activity increased. The activity was proportionate to solubility in the disperse phase. Had any work been done on these compounds in connection with the formulation of non-ionic compounds.

MR. FENTON replied that non-ionic materials inactivated those compounds.

DR. A. M. COOK, London, said that higher chlorination of the phenols rendered their antibacterial action more specific. Had the authors any further information on the spectrum of those compounds?

MR. D. V. CARTER, Nottingham, said the compound had not been tested against any Gram-negative cocci, but was effective against many organisms commonly found in the mouth and throat. If it were effective against most resistant organisms it should be effective against less resistant pathogenic bacteria.

The sequestering effect of oxine or iron on bacteria was studied in the next paper, which was read by Miss

Robinson.

Interaction of Chelating Agents with Bacteria

I. 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE (OXINE) AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

A. H. BECKETT, A. A. VAHORA and ANN E. ROBINSON

THE interaction of solutions containing oxine or iron or both (in a 1:1 molar ratio) with Staplylococcus aureus is examined in this paper with respect to the ehelating agent and metal-ion binding by the bacteria. Iron enhances the amount of oxine uptake by the organism, though the presence of the ehelating agent does not affect the amount of iron bound. Iron is shown to be present in the ferric state in dilute solutions containing oxine. Two types of iron-receptor sites in the bacterial surface are postulated, and iron is shown to mediate oxine binding by the bacteria.

(From Chelsea school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.3)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the minimum baeteriostatic or bactericidal concentrations of oxine were diminished in the presence of iron.

DR. ROBINSON said that bacteriostatie tests had been purposely avoided.

Some preliminary results had been obtained from bactericidal tests. The presence of iron had a marked effect on bactericidal activity.

bactericidal activity.

DR. G. SYKES, Nottingham, asked whether the hypothesis put forward was not premature? Metals were essential for the metabolism of micro-organisms, and excessive concentrations of certain metals turned metallic compounds from nutrients to antagonists. The organism was already a sufficiently complex system. To add the idea of ionic receptor sites and iron-chelating sites was unnecessary. There was a difference between the protein and enzyme structure in living and killed organisms.

DR. ROBINSON said that iron-chelating sites were possibly part of an enzyme system. In aminoacridine bonding there was no difference between live and heat-killed organisms.

DR. L. SAUNDERS, London, asked whether chelating ion-exchange resins could not be used for removing traces

of heavy-metal ions?

DR. ROBINSON said no investigation had been conducted into the methods of removing traces of heavy-metal ions. Was there in fact a sufficiently sensitive method?

PROFESSOR BROWNLEE said there was an excellent microbiological test. If a trace of iron was necessary, was not that justification for retaining such ions?

Dr. Sykes said that, whatever chemical method was used, there was always sufficient metal left to allow bacterial

growth to take place.

DR. H. D. G. RAPSON, Betchworth, who asked whether the rate of uptake of oxine was fast or slow, was told that the uptake was complete within ten minutes.

DR. COOK, London, asked whether the authors had considered that, in using Staphylococcus aureus, they were using a very aerobic organism. Had they considered using other organisms or even the use of a complete anaerobe?

DR. ROBINSON said they had not at present extended the work to any other

organisms.

DR. COOK asked whether the excess of iron had any effect on the activity

of the oxine-iron complex.

DR. ROBINSON said the effect was considerable. The approximate death time could change from 130 to forty-five minutes by varying the oxine-iron constant.

With the discussion on metal-ion binding the session ended. The first paper taken on Wednesday morning dealt with an assay method for phenolic compounds. It was read by Mr. Savidge.

Phenolic Compounds Determined with 4-Aminophenazone

C. A. JOHNSON and R. A. SAVIDGE

UNTIL recently phenolic preservatives in injection solutions were determined exclusively by steam distillation of the phenolic material, followed by bromination. To many injection solutions an ultra-violet-absorption method is inapplicable, and the authors have sought for a method of determining phenolic substances that would be both accurate and rapid. The method they

explored was based on the use of 4-aminophenazone, the determination depending upon the production of a dye by the action of 4-aminophenazone on the phenol in the presence of an alkaline oxidising agent, usually potassium ferricyanide. The importance of pH has been studied, and a suitable buffering agent recommended. Application of the method to a number of pharmaceutical preparations is described.

(From the analytical development group, standards department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the phenolic body in sesame oil would give reactions with 4-amino-phenazone and tubocurarine (itself a phenol)?

MR. S. G. E. STEVENS, London, noted that the dyestuffs had been found to be unstable in water after fifteen minutes. At what time interval did the deterioration begin? Was there any degradation in the aqueous phase?

MR. SAVIDGE replied that the colour had been measured at intervals of one minute; there was a slight decrease in intensity after fifteen minutes, but that applied only to the aqueous determination method, which was not recommended for normal phenols soluble in chloroform. In each case the chloroform was added immediately after shaking, and extracted the whole of the colour immediately. It was possible to tell from the structure of a phenol whether it would react: only those with certain groups in the molecule gave a colour.

MR. STEVENS asked how the technique would apply to highly emulsified products. Would they be fully separated out in fifteen minutes?

MR. SAVIDGE said that some trouble had been caused by surface-active

gents.

DR. W. MITCHELL, London, was surprised that vanillin did not give the reaction. Had the authors any experience with vanillic acid. Its esters were used by the cosmetic industry as preservatives. Sesame oil, he said, did not contain free sesamol.

MR, SAVIDGE said that vanillin had the aldehyde group in the 4 position, in which it would inhibit the reaction. No experience had been gained with vanillic acid, but formulations had been tested having vanillin as a flavouring agent, and in no case had a reaction been observed from it.

PROFESSOR W. H. LINNELL, London, asked whether the colour was the only evidence that all groups had been eliminated? Had the authors any evidence that the sulphonic acid group was removed? Would not the aminophenazone react with vanillin?

MR. SAVIDGE said it was difficult to believe that such a group as sulphonic acid or chlorine was really expelled in the reaction, but it was the only theory

tenable at present.

DR. R. E. STUCKEY, London, said that the authors appeared to have applied the method only to the determination of phenol in relatively high proportions. Could the method be used for its determination in much smaller quantities down to the order of 0'l per cent. as for instance. in tablet formulations?

Mr. Savidge said that, except for hexachlorophen in dusting powders, the method had not been tried out on con-

centrations at a lower level.

DR. F. L. ROSE, Cheshire, said the displacement of sulphonic acid in the para position by the diazonium group was well known. Could the authors say whether aniline would interfere with the reaction?

MR. SAVIDGE said that anilines would cause interference, but in none of the preparations so far examined had there

been any aniline derivatives.

MR. H. B. HEATH, Sudbury, asked whether it was necessary to determine a standard curve on each occasion when using the pure substance? Methyl salicylate had a peak interval between the other two substances mentioned.

Mr. Savinge said a series of curves had been produced. Standard curves had also been produced for each phenol. The determination of a mixphenol. The determination of a mix-ture of two phenols was being investigated. Cresol and chlorcresol or phenol could not be determined by that method, but some mixtures, e.g. chlorcresol and chloroxylenol could be estimated. With a mixture of methyl paraben and a substance such as methyl salicylate, the methyl salicylate could be determined separately, followed by hydrolysis to estimate the methyl paraben.

MR. G. J. W. FONEY, Wallasey, asked whether certain of the results were those of a single estimation, or mean of several. If they were mean results, there was considerable discrepancy between the method and the British Pharmaceutical Codex method, which appeared to be 7 per cent. in error.

MR. SAVIDGE said the results referred

to were means of duplicate estimates. The determination by the B.P.C. method had been done by junior laboratory personnel and their results taken in good faith. There was cerconsiderable discrepancy betainly tween the results.

An examination of the reasons for viscosity differences in sols of lecithin and lysolethicin is made in the next paper, which was read by Dr. Saunders.

Viscosity Studies with Phosphatide Sols

I. L. THOMAS and L. SAUNDERS

THE viscosities of mixed lecithin-lysolecithin sols pass through a high maximum as the relative proportions of the two phosphatides are varied, although sols of the separate components are found to have viscosities differing little from that of water. The paper consists of a further study of that effect. The conclusion is that the change in the apparent relative viscosity on increasing the shear rate may be due to the large asymmetric particles present in the sol becoming orientated in the direction of flow, or to the fact that the association of micelles is quite loose and can be broken down to a large extent mechanically.

(From the physical chemistry department, school of pharmacy, University of London)

Discussion

Dr. Foster said the unexpected changes Dr. Saunders had indicated in the viscosity of mixed phosphatide sols indicated changes of molecular state. Could the author not gain valuable information by examining in polarised light? He took the author to task for having, after stating in 1957 that the lecithins were not single substances, using "impure" substances for his further investigations. He inquired as to the reproducibility of the results.

Dr. Saunders said that the preparations must be regarded as fractions. On the point of reproducibility he assured the chairman that this year's work was not done on last year's samples. The overall picture did not vary greatly with change of sample. The preparation of single pure phosphatides was an involved synthesis and for practical reasons it was considered adequate to use reasonably available material.

Dr. Hartley asked about the possible effect of electrolytes on the changes noted. The fractions used in the mixture of phosphatides seemed to in molecular-weight proportions. Would Dr. Saunders comment on that?

-Dr. Saunders commented that equimolecular proportions were not now considered so significant. The effect of electrolytes if present was not expected to be great, but was one of the next matters to be studied.

A further contribution in the series of studies of the anthracene derivatives by Dr. Fairbairn and colleagues next came up for discussion. The paper was read by Dr. Friedmann.

Purgatives Containing Anthracene Derivatives

X. A New Active Glycoside OF SENNA

J. W. FAIRBAIRN, C. A. FRIEDMANN and H. A. RYAN

EVIDENCE is produced to show that the sennosides are probably breakdown products from primary glycosidal com-pounds occurring in the pods and leaves of senna. Carefully prepared extracts have been shown to contain those primary compounds. It has not yet been established whether sennoside A and sennoside B are derived from two separate primary glycosides or from one, but sufficient evidence has been produced to show that at least one primary glycoside is present and that it is about 50 per cent. more active biologically than the sennosides (when compared on the basis of senno-side content). Methods of chemical estimation are being investigated.

(From the pharmacognosy research laboratory, school of pharmacy, Uni-versity of London, and Westminster Laboratory, Ltd., London, N.W.1)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether he was correct in concluding from the paper that the chemical assay of senna was useless as a means of judging the biological activity of the drug?

DR. W. MITCHELL, London, said that table I showed that the products made with neutral and with acidified ethanol were of approximately equal biological potency. The difference seemed to arise solely because the chemical assay was lower. If the primary glycoside was so readily degraded into sennoside, why did not those two products give

identical chemical and probability identical chemical and probability identical chemical assays. The new glycoside was stated assays. The new glycoside was stated assays. to have been crystallised from isopro-panol. Was it in fact crystalline?

Dr. Friedmann said a method was being investigated which would enable them to dispense entirely with the biological assay. A chemical assay could not be relied on to determine the bio-logical activity. The biological assay had always been used as a separate control. The new primary glycoside was crystalline.

Dr. MITCHELL suggested that should be emphasised in the paper that the results were general and not a direct comparison between the assay methods.

Dr. Friedmann said the comparisons were used simply to point the way to a pure primary glycoside, and not as an assay technique.

MR. C. A. JOHNSON, Nottingham, asked whether the authors were satisfied that the material extracted by the two processes was identical. Method B was a gentle, method A a very violent, one. If the same compound were obtained by both methods, that would point to extreme stability of the material.

The limits of error in biological assay were usually of the order of plus or minus 15 per cent. What were As to the problem of a synergistic action by the third glycoside, it was difficult to reconcile effective synergism with colorimetric methods unless all the glycosides could be determined separately and en masse in the biological result.

Dr. Friedmann said the method of acetylation in pyridine was merely used as a way of establishing that the material in the plant extracted under those conditions did not give rise to acetyl sennosides.

DR. FAIRBAIRN said the biological assay method used had been tested to determine limit of error, and it had been found that four single determinations would vary from the true mean by not more than about 10 per cent. The explanation of the chemical variation in the two extracts was probably that the acidic extraction brought out less material.

DR. J. B. STENLAKE, Glasgow, said the acetylation process would not damage the glycosides. The process after that stage might be improved by using biammonium methanol instead of potassium hydroxide and methanol for hydrolysis of the acetyl glycoside, since in that way it would be easier to

get rid of by-products.

Dr. J. A. Rowson, Ibadan, Nigeria, asked whether the powdered senna pod used was Alexandrian or Tinnevelly, and had any work been done on the two geographically different species?

The new potential primary glycoside could be readily separated chromatographically from glycosides A and B. Had the authors any concept of the structure of the new glycoside? Might it be just glycosides A and B plus two molecules of glucose?

Dr. Friedmann said their main work had been on Alexandrian senna, but it had been repeated using the Tinnevelly variety, and there was close similarity. The new glycoside was definitely glycosides A and B plus two molecules of glucose. Moreover, they knew where the glucose molecules were "hung on."

botanical subject next occupied the session. Read by Mr. Cowley, it was:-

Anatomical Studies in the Genus Digitalis

I. ANATOMY OF THE INFLORESCENCE OF D. PURPUREA, L. P. S. COWLEY and J. M. ROWSON

THE paper describes the morphology and detailed anatomy of the inflorescence of Digitalis purpurea. The diagnostic characters most valuable in identifying the inflorescence are the glandular trichomes, which are present on most parts; the pollen grains; the striated cuticle of the calyx and pedicel; the pericyclic fibres of the calyx, pedicel and stem, and the lignified cells of the anther, fruit wall and seed

(From the school of pharmacy, Brighton Technical College, and the phar-macy department, Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria)

Discussion

Dr. Foster asked how often in practice the presence of corolla had been observed in digitalis leaf samples. The material handled by his own company was usually free of them. Did the amount present ever exceed the 2 per cent. officially allowed for "foreign organic matter."

Dr. FAIRBAIRN also asked about the frequency of occurrence of the corolla in leaf material. The flowers were, in this country, normally collected in the first year of growth of a biennial plant that flowered in the second year. Was the material studied by the authors from overseas and wild? Was the presence of corolla serious? Were any harmful harmful glycosides present in the flower? Had any micro method of assay of corolla in leaf material been elaborated.

The reply was that no strictly quantitative estimations had been carried out, but in artificially made mixtures they had been able quite easily to detect quantities of corolla down to 0.2 per cent. If carried out in the second year, as in Central Europe, the collection might be of whole herb.

DR. WALLIS thought the authors' work was necessary if only to improve the B.P. description. He put forward certain detailed criticisms of the draw-

Replying to Dr. Foster, Dr. Rowson said the problem had arisen in the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in a dispute between two pharmacological laboratories on the assay of a sample. In the sample certain dark flecks were noted and they were found be dried corollas.

The next paper, which was read by Mr. Morrison, was on:—

Factors Influencing Percutaneous Absorption

D. H. O. GEMMELL and J. C. MORRISON THE percutaneous absorption of drugs from different vehicles or bases through the intact skin of the rabbit seems to be influenced by a number of factors. When sulphanilamide in various vehi-

cles and bases is applied to the intact skin of rabbits, it penetrates the skin and is absorbed into the blood stream, where it is detected in measurable quantities. After such a test the blood level falls to zero in five to six days. Halfhourly tests made during six hours showed a fluctuation in concentration of sulphanilamide, though the graph of concentration of drug against time remained approximately parallel. A statistical analysis of the blood level at half-hour intervals showed them to be significantly different. Those observations suggested that either absorp-tion or excretion of sulphanilamide occurred in cycles, a phenomenon noticeable with a number of vehicles in which the sulphanilamide was incorporated. But when other drugs, like salicylic acid, copper sulphate and copacetyl-acetone were used, that rhythmic wave pattern was not seen. The explanation of the cycle lay, the authors suggest, in the tubular resorpauthors suggest, in the tubular reservation of sulphanilamide from glomerular filtration, the acetylated form not being reabsorbed. The physicochemical properties of the incorporated drugs have been shown to play an important part in percutaneous absorption. (From the school of pharmacy, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow)

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN asked for further details as to how the calculated figures in table II had been arrived at. not found the authors' explanation of the fluctuation in sulphonamide blood levels very convincing. The experimental work had been done with healthy skin tissue, but in practice the ointment would be applied to an area of infection or of damaged or abrased skin which would give quite different

MR. T. D. WHITTET, London, asked MR. T. D. WHITTET, London, asked whether the authors were justified in describing absorption of materials from a colloidal solution as from water? Was not copper sulphate incompatible with sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and did that indicate that better absorption was obtained from incompatible materials? Why had they chosen other copper salts for further investigation?

ther investigation?

Mr. Morrison replied that a colloidal preparation of carboxymethyl-cellulose had been used, which gave a colloidal gel. Absorption from it could not be considered the same as from water, but it was difficult to apply water to rabbits. He could make no concrete suggestion regarding the in-compatibility. The other copper salt had been chosen because the chelated compound might have a less astringent effect than copper sulphate, but the results had not shown any great difference. The calculated figures in table II would give a result which should show no deviation from the practical one if there were no absorption. He agreed that the conditions applying on healthy skin were quite different from those on wounded

Mr. S. G. E. STEVENS, London, asked whether the authors had used any compounds having similar solubilities in the oil or water phase? Was there any significance in the possibility of a sodium ridge carrying through the

copper sulphate?
MR. G. R. WILKINSON, London, asked over what area of the skin the preparations were applied. How were they maintained in that position dur-ing the period of the test?

MR. MORRISON said they had tried

drug with the same solubility in water as in oil, but they were limited by the methods of assay of the drug. He did not think there was a sodium The area of application was thirty-five sq. cm. on the rabbit, which was about one-fifth of the body area. The medicament was kept on by putting the rabbits into boxes with the head protruding, and rubbing in the ointment at fifteen minute intervals, exercising continual supervision while the tests were in progress.

MR. WILKINSON asked whether that method of application would account for the fluctuation in sulphonamide blood levels, because inunction every fifteen minutes would disturb the sur-

face layers.

MR. MORRISON said they had not bed the preparation in hard. rubbed the preparation in hard. There was only sufficient rubbing to re-

move surface exudates.
DR. G. F. SOMERS, Liverpool, said the practical application of the authors' findings was that in many cases absorption was not required and might even be undesirable. It would be useful to investigate the absorption of hormones by the percutaneous route.

MR. B. B. NEWBOULD, Sheffield, said the difference in blood concentrations found at half-hourly intervals might be due to inaccuracies in the method of analysis rather actual difference in blood levels.

PROFESSOR G. BROWNLEE said that pharmacologists had always believed the upward lurch in the excretion of sulphonamides was due to tubular resorption of the unchanged drug, but he accepted the authors' explanation.

The science sessions were resumed on Friday morning, September 19, when the first paper taken was on a pharmacological topic: the action of car-diac glycosides. The author read the paper, which was on:-

Digitalis Action on a Guinea-pig's Heart

G. A. STEWART

THE communication is concerned with a study of the direct action of digitalisleaf preparations and of cardiac glycosides on heart muscles by employing the isolated right ventricle of the guineapig. The study was in two parts. In the first, two samples of Digitalis purpurea leaf, of different potencies, one sample of D. lanata leaf, and the third International Standard preparation of D. purpurea, were extracted at room temperature. Only one dose was allowed to act on each isolated ventricle, and each dose was administered to six preparations. The second part of the study was concerned with the actions of digoxin, ouabain, and a sample of digitoxin. The general therapeutic and toxic actions of the three glycosides are concluded to be similar, though it is not

held that each glycoside possesses only a single mechanism of action. With low doses the glycoside is probably taken up actively by the muscle and used optimally at a dose that produces the greatest increase of maximum amplitude. Larger doses may be taken up passively and more rapidly and exert their toxic action on the same or on another mechanism responsive only to higher doses of glycoside.
(From the biological control labora-

tories, Wellcome Chemical Works. Dartford, Kent)

Discussion

Dr. Foster said there had always been a doubt whether the official assay procedure gave a true index of therapeutic efficiency. It was customary to regard digitalis as having two actions, one cardiotonic and one cardiotoxic. It was obviously preferable to measure the cardiotonic action, and the author had devised a method which gave much greater information than the conventional assay. He would like to know whether there was any relationship be-tween the two effects, whether the work could be extended to give an indication of the comparative action of the glycosides on different parts of heart muscle. He mentioned that the samples on which the author's work had been done were the same as those used by the digitalis panel.

DR. G. B. WEST, London, raised three points. As a teacher he asked the special reason for using the right ventricle instead of the left, which he had found was easier for students to work upon. Why had the guinea-pig been chosen as test animal. Had work been done using the right ventricle of the rat or rabbit. Finally, why had high-calcium Ringer's solution instead of the normal been used?

The author, in his reply, said the right ventricle had been chosen because of its greater sensitivity, the guinea-pig because the official method depended on that animal. He had tried rat heart and found it insensitive to the glycosides. The rabbit heart was also insensitive, though less so. Ordinary Ringer's solution gave only a minute effect. By using the high-calcium solution he avoided the need for an optical system to reveal the results. Other glycosides were being screened.

First in Britain

Professor G. Brownlee, London, said the paper was, so far as he knew, the first published in Great Britain that attempted to assess cardiotonic action on the muscle itself. It extended and to some extent duplicated other work. He was glad the author had avoided too much comment on the cardiotonic and cardiotoxic aspects. Some had related the cardiotoxic action to an extension of the cardiotonic. Were there really two actions? He was not querying the observations but the interpretation of them. He wondered why ouabain was not more used for intravenous injection in acute emergency cases in Great Britain. It needed a larger dose, but there seemed no other factor to set against a lower cost.

The author replied that ouabain was less in call in Britain because physicians wanted an orally active agent. On the basis of intravenous injection he saw no reason why ouabain should not be used, but orally its absorption fell below the claimed 100 per cent. absorp-tion of digitoxin and the only slightly

lower absorption of digoxin.

DR. T. E. WALLIS, London, who asked whether the author, who had used both digitalis leaf and digitalis glycosides, had compared their effects, was told both gave the same pattern.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 24 For fungicidal preparation; for use in dressing

soil (5)

PENTIDE, 775,295, by Bayer Agriculture, Ltd., London, S.W.I.

For throat lozenges being medicated confectionery

DAREETS, 775,864, by Clarnell, Ltd., Darton,

For bandages, material prepared for bandaging, medical and surgical plasters, and surgical dressings (5)

TUBAND, 776,580, by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Worcs.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use as hypnotics and sedatives (5) MYLOMIDE, 776,729, by A. & G. Nicholas.

Ltd., Slough, Bucks, For pharmaceutical substances for human and vet-

erinary use; and sanitary substances and disinfec-TENORMAL, 778,600, by Imperial Chemical

Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

chemical apparatus and instruments for scientific purposes and parts (9)

LAMANIL, 776,456, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For blankets and pads for warming and airing beds, all being electrically heated goods (10) REGAL, 778,135, by H. J. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)

LIGNOSTAB, 778,203, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For cosmetic purses, cosmetic wallets, cosmetic holdalls and cosmetic bags, all sold empty (18) PONY TAIL, 776,937, by A. J. Siris Products, Ltd., Lanchester, Durham.

For apparatus for sprinkling and watering; toilet sprayers; horticultural and agricultural syringes; and parts (21)

AQUAMATIC, 774,966. AEROMATIC. 774,968, by Snap, Ltd., Bromley, Kent.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 1

For chemical substances for use in the manufacof insecticides and fungicides (1)

MORTIPEST, 778,342, by W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, E.8.

For photographic chemicals and photographic light-sensitised materials (1)

PANALURE, 779,014, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, brilliantine, hair lotions, face powders, toilet shampoos, lipsticks, dentifrices, toilet soaps, essential oils being perfumes or for toilet purposes; and toilet articles (not included in other classes) (3)

Device of words COTY PEACH BLOOM, 773,762, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-saponaceous preparations in stick form

for removing spots and stains (3) JOY-STIK, B775,505, by Donald Josephs, Ltd., London, W.1.

For cleaning preparations, soaps, essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, shampoos and dentifrices (3)

MAKEUR, 777,852, by Antoine François Regis Peyron, Paris, France.

For all goods (3)

BLETT, 778,662, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany. CENSORED, 779,254, by Max Factor Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., London, W.1.

For soaps (3)

SAN1CRYL, 779,136, by A.V.S., Ltd. (House of Margerison), Preston, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical substances in tablet form for use as tranquillisers (5)

Device of words H. W. WOODS RELAXA-TABS, 767,192, by H. W. Woods Pty., Ltd., Huntingdale, Victoria, Australia.

For preparations for use in medicine and pharmacy; and infants' and invalids' foods (5) AKTA-VITE, 771,077, bp Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For all goods (5)

Or all goods (5)
Device, 773,114, by Kali-Chemie, A.G., Hanover, Germany, DEANER, B776,421, by Riker Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. LOMUDOX, LOMUFER, LOMULIN, 777,694-96, LOMUPREN, 777,698, by Benger Laboratories, Ltd. Holmes, Chapel, Ches. Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches. MEDRAL, 778,606, by Chas, H. Phillips Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.3.

For sustained action pharmaceutical preparations containing ion-exchange resins, being goods for human use for oral administration (5)
RES1, 774,530, by Clinical Products, Ltd.,

Richmond, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing vita-mins, but not including infants' or invalids foods

or dietetic foods (5)
HI-VI, 775,374, by Rexall Drug Co., Ltd.,
Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

PLUS-PRIN, 775,449, by Bengue & Co. Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, QUINEX, 775,656, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. MEDIHALER-EP1, 777,036, by Riker Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. BAMYCAFF, BAMYCOD, 777,827-28, by Ab Hässle, Apotekare Paul Nordströms Fabriker, Gothenburg, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use NEO-MEDRONE, 776,466, by Upjohn of Eng-

land, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex. For pharmaceutical preparations, sanitary sub-

stances and disinfectants (5) NASETAN, 777,327, by Imperi Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.I. by Imperial Chemical

For all goods, but not including sanitary cloth-

STEPIN, 777,742, by Dr. Karl Thomæ, G.m.b.H., Biberach-on-the-Riss, Germany.

For fungicidal preparations (5)
AMOXAL, 778,419, by T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical substances for human and veterinary use (5) PHRENOPRACTIN, 778,597, by

Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1. For pl:armaceutical preparations and substances

for use in the treatment of coughs, colds and the like ailments (5) TUSSAMINIC, 778,608, by A. Wander, Ltd.,

London, W.1.

For optical, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)
BEAUTY CANTER, 776,842, LUSTRE FLEX,

777,079, ROSLEY, SKYMATIC, 777,081-82, by Rosley Products, London, N.W.2.

For photographic and cinematographic projection screens, photographic and cinematographic apparatus, and parts (9) LENTIC-SUPERLA,

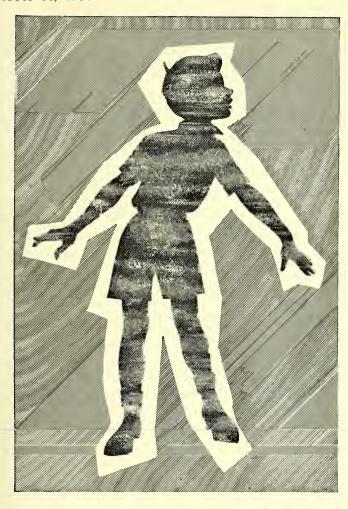
SUPERLA. by John Leslie Stableford, London, N.W.10.

For photographic apparatus and parts and fittings and lenses (9)

MOVENAR, 778,092, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For hot-water bottles (21)

WARMLINE, B776,452, by William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Barnsley, Yorks.



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Of all the applications of DIAMOX acetazolamide, few are more welcomed in clinical practice than is its value in epilepsy. Freedom from epileptic seizures has been observed in numerous cases of grand and petit mal following treatment with DIAMOX. The drug has shown an unusually beneficial effect on resistant cases of petit mal. It is effective when used alone and of particular value when used in combination with the usual anticonvulsants. Highly versatile, Diamox has long been recognised for its value in other conditions including cardiac ocdema, glaucoma, premenstrual tension, toxaemias and oedema of pregnancy, drug-induced oedema, etc. Available in oral tablets of 250 mg. (engraved). Bottles of 25, 100 and 1000. DIAMOX Acetazolamide Sodium Parenteral Vials of 500 mg. * REGD. TRADEMARK



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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15: Some improvement in inquiry for CRUDE DRUGS was again noted during the week, and a number of commodities were difficult to find for prompt delivery.

The market appeared to be bare of Quassia chips and there were no prompt shipment offers. Jamaican Kola NUTS were also unobtainable although African were still being offered. Among SPICES, the various PEPPERS were fractionally easier, PIMENTO was down by 25s. per cwt., and African GINGER by 2s. 6d. Chinese star ANISE was lower on the spot upon easier shipment quotations, SENEGA continued in demand, spot being again available after a few days' absence. Some business was done in Papain for shipment at 21s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one. Inquiry for IPECACUANHA persisted and dealers had difficulty in satisfying the demand. With new crop Podophyllum Emodi now available shipment offers show a considerable fall over recent quotations. STROPHANTHUS Kombé, like the Gratus, is now unobtainable. SENNA shipments from the port of Tuticorin during September were as follows:—

,	U.K.	U.S.	Con- TINENT
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	15	105	276
PODS	15	9	95

Among Essential Oils exceptions to the current downward price trend were provided by FORMOSAN PEPPER-MINT which rose by 1s. 3d, per lb. on the spot and by nearly 3s, for shipment and PETITGRAIN which was dearer by one shilling per lb. in both posi-tions. Oils quoted lower included LEMONGRASS (down three-halfpence); PATCHOULI (one shilling) and East Indian Sandalwood (two shillings).

There were no changes in PHARMA-CEUTICAL CHEMICALS. The Board of Trade has decided that PIPERAZINE is not to be subjected to anti-dumping duty (see p. 408). Prices of Industrial CHEMICALS were also unchanged.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Antimony salts.—Quotations for pot-assium tartrate B.P., are 7s. 6d. per lb. for 1–10 cwt. and sodium tartrate, B.P., 12s. 6d.

1s. 3½d., and granulated, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cut. lots.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — Quotations are from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Succinic acid is from 10s. 6d. quantity. Succin to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL.--Pharmaceutical quality is quoted at 7s. 2d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rates for the home trade are now as follows:—1-ton lots, 231s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 232s.; 5-9-cwt., 233s.; 2-4-cwt., 234s.; 1-cwt., 235s.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P. is 10s. 7d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. Technical grade is 9s. 9d. per lb.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. — Dilute B.P.C. is from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles is from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — Carboy lots of 20 vols. are 5s. per gall. The 35 per cent.

(by weight) is 158s, per cwt. in 1-cwt, carboys.

KAOLIN.—In 1-cwt. bags LIGHT is quoted at 60s. per cwt. and 1-ton lots at 57s.

Lactose.—English, in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, is £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Quotations (per MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Quotations (per kilo) for less than 50-kilo lots are now as follows:—AMMONIATED, B.P., lump or powder, 58s. 9d.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P., powder, 50s. 9d. and lump, 51s. 9d.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P., 58s., OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 61s. 6d.; red B.P.C., 1949, 62s. 6d.

METOL. - In 1-cwt. lots the price is 24s. 6d. per lb.

OLEIC ACID. — Price of distilled is £176 per ton in 3½cwt. original loaned drums, and B.P., £185 10s.

drums, and B.P., £185 10s.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors are: — Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., £107 17s. 6d. per ton; LIGHT, B.P., £87 15s.; Technical White oils, £79 5s., for the LIGHT and £92 15s., for the MEDIUM. All in 40–50 gall. returnable loaned drums, delivered U.K. Soft: WHITE, medium consistency is now £110 15s. per ton. WHITE, soft consistency, £107 7s. 6d., and YELLOW, £88 10s., all B.P., in non-returnable drums delivered.

PHENAZONES — Imported material mini-

PHENAZONE: - Imported material minimum rate, 13s. 10d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Basic price for ice crystals in drums is 1s. 4½d. per lb. (under 1-ton lots, 1s. 7½d.). Detached crystals, 2d. per lb. above and LIQUID, B.P., ¼d. per lb. below the foregoing prices.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Rate for 1-cwt. lots is 11s. per lb.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS.—B.P. (s.g. 1·750) is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. in 10-carboy lots. 1-2 carboys, 1s. 8d. per lb. B.P. 1914 is quoted from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hypophosphorus, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

PILOCARPINE.—In 2-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,013s. per kilo; NITRATE,

PIPERAZINE. — ADIPATE is from 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per kilo; CITRATE from 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 19s. 6d. and TARTRATE, 38s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., is 2s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder is 110s. per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over. lots and

Potassium bromate.—In 5-cwt. lots the price being asked is 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 5s. 1d.; technical flake, 1s. 4d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.— 1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopœial quality is 100s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — Current rate for B.P. material for l-cwt. lots is 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. per lb. Technical is 204s. 6d. per cwt. and £193 10s. per ton.

Potassium quadroxalate. — One-cwt. lots are 3s. 6d. per lb.

Potassium sulphate. — One-cwt. lots are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—One-cwt. lots are 5s. 6d. per lb.

QUINIDINE.—Prices are as follows:—

Home Trade		500 oz. or more	100-400 oz.
		per oz.	per oz.
QUINIDINE		s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID		7 I1½	8 I ½
GLUCONATE		9 41	9 61
HYDROBROMIDE		6 7	6 9
HYDROCHLORIDE		6 9	6 11
SULPHATE		6 0	6 2
HYDROQUINIDINE	- 1		
HYDROCHLORIDE		11 2	11 4
GLUCONATE		8 61	8 81

For export quinidine alkaloid ranges from £12 12s. 3d. to £12 17s. 4d. per kilo and sulphate from £9 10s. 5d. to £9 15s. 6d.

Salicylamide.—Price per lb. for 1-cwt.

SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Technical grade is 19s. per 7b. for 1-cwt. lots.

SULPHUR.—B.P. PRECIPITATE in 1-ton lots is £112 10s. per ton, delivered U.K.

Industrial Chemicals

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £155 per ton.

ACETATES.—Prices (per cwt.) for drum lots are as follows:—AMYL (technical), 255s., and B.S.S., 257s. BUTYL, 179s.; ETHYL, 151s.; ISOPROPYL, 147s.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 10-ton lots are quoted at £134 per ton, delivered U.K. in returnable drums; 1-ton lots, £136.

ACETONE. - One-ton lots are quoted at

BENZOLE. — Thiophene-free 9s. 3½d. per gall. for one 50-gall. barrel and pure, 6s. 3½d. per gall. for similar let. lots.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL.—1-ton to 5-ton lots are quoted at £159 per ton and one-drum lots at £163 per ton. Secondary is £130.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, B.P.—1–2-carboy lots are £135 per ton. Technical, in 40-gall drums, in less than 1-ton lots, is £84; 1 ton and under 2 tons, £81; 2 tons and under 4 tons £80 10s.; 4 tons and vinced £70 10s. upwards, £79 10s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gall. for 10,000-gall. lots; anhydrous in drum lots is £103 per ton.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—One-ton lots in drums are quoted at £145 per ton.

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE. — One-ton lots (in one delivery) are now £165 per

Naphthalene.—Home market prices (per NAPHTHALENE.—Home market prices (per ton for 4-ton lots at one time) are as follows:—CRUDE, crystallising point 64–71-9° C., £22 5s. to £23; WHIZZED, c.p. 72–77-5° C., £27 3s. 6d. to £35 13s. 6d. according to the crystallising point, exworks; HOT-PRESSED, minimum c.p. 77-6° C., £42 10s. 6d. ex maker's works; CRYSTALS from £62 8s. 6d. to £64 18s. 6d., delivered; BALL AND FLAKE, £70 18s. 6d. to £73 9s. delivered.

PHTHALATES.—Prices (per ton) for drum lots are as follows:—DIBUTYL, £216; DI-ISOBUTYL, £202; DIETHYL, £193 10s.; DI-METHYL, £185.

STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum l-ton lots are now as follows:—ALU-MINIUM (all grades), 258s. 6d. per cwt., CALCIUM (precipitated), 248s. 6d.; LEAD (30 per cent.), 228s. 6d.; MAGNESIUM (standard), 261s. and (superfine), 307s.; ZINC, 261s. to 291s. as to grade.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE.—In 5-ton spot lots anatase is from £162 5s. per ton; rutile is £178 5s, for surface-coated and £170 for non-surface-coated.

Crude Drugs

Anise (STAR).—Chinese is 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. and 125s. spot, duty paid.

BALSAMS. — Quotations per lb. are:—CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., duty paid: PERU: Spot, 9s. 10d. in bond. Tolu (genuine as imported): 24s.; B.P., 17s.

CAPSICUMS. - East African are from 150s. to 200s. per cwt. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens are offered on the spot at 16s. per lb.; October shipment is 13s. 4½d., c.i.f. No. 1 seed for shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f., spot, 24s. 3d. nominal

CASCARA.—Spot 1957 peel, 260s. per cwt. 1958 peel, shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark is 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 3s. per lb.

Digitalis Leaf.—Purpurea (1956 crop) is offered at 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f.; 1957 crop, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese is 5s. per lb., c.i.f. for prompt shipment and 5s. 6d. spot

nominal.

Frangula.—Spot is 105s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, 97s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; new crop for shipment, 87s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 on the spot is 280s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS. — Spot 28s. per lb.; forward, from 26s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Dutch leaves (niger), are 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f., prompt shipment.

PECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso, near-at-hand offered at 60s. Colombian shipment quoted at 56s., c.i.f.; Costa Rican, 66s., c.i.f., for shipment.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum on the spot is quoted at 235s. per cwt. and No. 2 at

Kola NUTS. — Jamaican spot market cleared, shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African 5d. to 5\{d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

Krameria.—Root is quoted at 90s. per cwt.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot is offered at 5s.

per lb. MENTHOL.—Chinese is 52s. 6d. per lb., duty paid and 47s. 6d., c.i.f.; Brazilian, spot, 37s., duty paid, shipment, October-November, 33s. 9d., c.i.f. Formosan for

November, 33s. 9d. shipment, 36s., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 17s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 13s. 9d.; defectives, 11s. 4½d.

Orange Peel. — West Indian bitter quarters are 11d. per lb.; Spanish, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to quality; thin-cut Tripoli, 2s. 3d.

PAPAIN. — Business done in shipment at 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 26s.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.
per lb..; October-November shipment,
2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., c.i.f.; Black Sarawak spot,
1s 6\frac{1}{4}d.; October-November shipment,
1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., c.i.f. Black Malabar quoted at
212s. 6d. per cwt. on spot; new-crop
for December-January shipment, 190s.,
c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot value is 560s. per cwt. PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi*: 230s. per cwt., c.i.f. October—November. *Peltatum*, on the spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 450s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Quassia.—Chips have been cleared on the spot.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 160s. per cwt.; cut, 197s. 6d.; crushed, 190s. Whole for shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA. — Canescens, 2s. per lb., c.i.f.; Vomitoria, 2s. 3d., c.i.f; Serpentina, 6s., c.i.f. asked.

Rhubarb. — Chinese small to medium

offering from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quality. Best grades not available on spot.

SAFFRON. — Spanish is quoted at 230s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 9d. per lb. Shipment, not offering.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE.—Spanish quoted at 162s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch firmer at 95s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian unchanged at 180s. on spot. The shipment price is 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Quiet. Moroccan on spot quoted at 60s., duty paid; for shipment 41s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Firm. Cyprian selling at 250s., on spot; 1ranian quoted at 230s. in bond and 250s., duty paid. It is reported that there are no further supplies of Cyprian available for shipment. DILL.—Indian offering at 70s., spot; shipment 58s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL—Chinese quoted at 157s. 6d., duty paid and Indian 175s. on spot. FENUGREEK.—Quiet. Moroccan, 47s., duty paid. MUSTARD.—English, 80s. for medium quality only.

SENEGA.—Spot offered at 14s. 6d. per SEEDS. (Per cwt.) Anise.—Spanish

SENEGA.—Spot offered at 14s. 6d. per 1b.; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA. — Tinnevelly LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. Pods, manufacturing short at 1s. 6d. and hand-picked, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 5s. to 6s.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N. 180s. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 205s.; fine orange, 220s. to 275s.

SLIPPERY ELM. — Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7d. per 1b.

SQUILL.-White is quoted at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES are 70s. per cwt., and European 80s. on the spot.

Tonquin BEANS. - Para on the spot are offered at 8s. per 1b. Shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

Tragacanth.—No. 1 ribbon is £115 to £120 per cwt., No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is 62s. 6d. on the spot; shipment, dearer with s shippers quoting as high as 71s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s. and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 168s., c.i.f.

sand) for prompt shipment, 168s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—
5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; 1-cwt. 25s. 6d.;
56-lb., 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

Waxes. — (Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-esSalaam, spot, 525s. nominal; shipment,
460s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 470s. in
bond; shipment, 445s., c.i.f. Benguela
spot, 520s., duty paid; shipment 460s.,
c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot 460s. CARNAUBA.

—Fatty grey, spot, 560s.; for shipment,
450s., c.i.f. Prime yellow, spot, 970s.;
shipment, 945s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Almond. — British oil is 9s. per lb. Moroccan, 6s. 9d., in bond. AMBER.—Rectified on the spot is 1s. 6d.

per lb.

Anise.—Chinese, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 10d., c.i.f.

Birch tar.—Rectified is about 14s. per

lb in 1-cwt. lots.

Calamus.—Spot quotations are 62s. 6d. ner lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese is 1s. 10d. per lb. in bond.

Cassia.—Spot is 13s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—1-cwt. lots of American are 5s. per lb. and Kenya, 4s.

CELERY SEED. — Oil is 90s. per lb. for bulk lots.

CHENOPODIUM.—Spot value is 40s. pcr lb. for original containers.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best Eng-

lish-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., rectified, 15s. per lb.; Seychelles, 6s., spot, shipment, 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot is 4s.; shipment, 3s. 5½d., c.i.f. Formosan, October-November shipment, 3s. 6d. (spot 3s. 10½d.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf, 7s. 3d. per lb., duty paid nominal; shipment, 6s 4d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 9s. 3d. Distilled bud oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

CORIANDER. — B.P. oil is quoted from 67s. 6d. per lb.

CUMIN.—Quotations for English-distilled oil are about 90s. per lb. and imported,

DILL.—B.P. imported is 25s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 4s. 9d. per lb. 80–85 per cent., 5s. 6d. Spanish (70–75), 4s. spot.

Fennel.—Spanish sweet on the spot is quoted at 9s. 6d. per lb.

Ginger. — English-distilled oil is 160s, per lb. Imported: Jamaican, 130s.; Chinese, 100s. duty paid.

Grapefruit. — Jamaican, 20s. per lb., spot. Californian for shipment in limited supplies at 19s. 8d. per lb. South African, 10s. spot.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is 9s per lb. on the spot. English-distilled is now 180s. Juniper wood, from 5s.

Lemongrass.—Spot is 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and shipment, 5s. 2d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG. — Imported B.P. oil is from 70s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. English-distilled, 95s. to 97s. 6d. as to quantity.

OLIVE.—French is 21s. 6d. to 23s. per gall. on the spot, for B.P. quality.

Palmarosa. — East Indian, 23s., spot, and 19s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 24s., duty paid and 20s., c.i.f. per lb.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese is 24s. 9d. per lb. on the spot nominal and 22s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 8s. 3d., spot and 7s. 9d., c.i.f. Formosan, 16s. 6d., spot; new-crop for October shipment, 15s. 5d., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian "Mitcham"-type, from 42s. 6d. to 50s.; American, 27s. 6d. to 30s., as to origin.

Petitgrain. — Paraguay is offered at 19s. per lb. on the spot; 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

PINE.—Pumilionis on the spot is 16s. per lb.; sylvestris, 25s.; Siberian (abietis), 12s. 6d.

Sandalwood. — Mysore offered from 77s. 6d. to 80s. per lb. as to source. East Indian 78s., spot.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of U.S.P. grade are from 45s. per lb. on the spot. New-crop for shipment, 45s., c.i.f.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14: Producers reduced Cortisone to \$190 per gm. (down by 85 cents) and Hydrocortisone to \$2:25 (down 65 cents). Folic acid was cut by four cents to a level of 44 cents are an experience. of 44 cents per gm. for U.S.P. material. Hungarian Chamomile Flowers rose 45 cents to \$2.45 a lb., reflecting limited supplies. Senega increased by ten cents to \$1.90 a lb. Vanilla Beans also advanced. CUMIN OIL rose to \$14 a lb., a rise of 50 cents, but sweet ALMOND OIL declined to 85 cents (down five cents

WORLD TRADE

Common Market and Free Trade.— The six Common Market countries have reached agreement on the common attitude they will adopt during the forthcoming Free Trade Area negotiations in Paris later this month.

Danish Firm Forms Dutch Subsidiary.—The Danish company, Leo Pharmaceutical Products, Copenhagen, is to establish a Netherlands subsidiary company, named Leeuw Pharmaceutische Produkten, N.V., at Emmen. Initially it will be engaged in packing Leo's products, imported into the Netherlands in bulk but manufacture is to be taken up at a later stage.

Metric System Starts in India.—India began the change-over to the metric system of weights and measures on October 1. The system will replace the present method inherited from the British of calculating in pounds weight and ounces or inches and feet, as well as 142 other local systems of weights and measures found in various parts of the country. The changeover will take ten years to complete.

European Chemical Production. -The Chemical Products Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation which met recently in Paris to examine the situation of the industry in Europe forecast that chemical production in 1958 will again increase but most probably less than in 1957. The report for 1957 and the first half of 1958 of the Committee which will be published towards the end of the year noted that after a slightly slower rate of expansion in 1956, chemical production in member countries increased by 10 per cent. in 1957 whereas general industrial production increased by 5 per cent. only. In the first six months of 1958 chemical production was 6 per cent. greater than in the corresponding period of 1957 and the total industrial production rose by 3 per cent.

West German Chemical Trade. -Imports of chemical products, particularly from the United States, are making West German chemical industry sales on the home market increasingly difficult, Professor Karl Winnacker (managing director, Farbwerke Hoechst) said in Frankfurt on October 13. He said that because of extensive West German import liberalisation, imports of chemi-cal products into West Germany were greater than exports. Professor Win-nacker added that it was hoped the effects of the European Common Market would remove some of the difficulties. Overall prospects for the development of production and sales of chemical products were favourable. chemical production in West Germany rose by 4 per cent in the first nine months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1957. Among the products which were selling especially. ally well were insecticides and pharmaceutical products. Sufficient quantities of the Virelon polio vaccine, produced by the Behring Werke (a Hoechst subsidiary) at Marburg, were now available to meet the expected requirements (900 litres yearly) in West Germany, the dose per child having been cut to 1-mil now the vaccine was more effective.

WILLS

MR, J. Bell, M.P.S., 9 Marden Terrace, Cullercoats, Northumberland, left £8,940 (£7,155 net). MR, T. P. Brett, M.C., M.P.S., 82 Cowslip Hill, Letchworth, Herts, left £18,186 (£18,029 net).

MR. A. G. CAMPBELL, M.P.S., Wyngarth, Holme Road, Market Weighton, Yorks, left £7,367 (£7,208 net).

Mr. L. A. CHURCHILL, M.P.S., The Manor Hospital, Derby, left £7,093 (£7,031 net).

Mr. E. Crisp, M.P.S., Rigiblick, Beacon Gardens, Crowborough, Sussex, left £8,561 (£8,304

Mr. F. Ellis, M.P.S., 51 Church Lane, South Crosland, Huddersfield, Yorks, left £8,959 (£8,750 net)

MR, K. R. GLADDEN, M.P.S., 92 Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth, left £2,493 (£2,390 net). MR, W. GORST, M.P.S., Oakdene, Station Road, Wern, Salop, left £6,134 (£6,018 net).

MR. R. W. Humphreys-Lewis, M.P.S., 13 High Street, Llangefni, Anglesey, left £14,217 (£5 231 net).

Mr. E. J. Markham, M.P.S., 4 Winsor Road, Woodlands, nr. Southampton, left £5,459 (£2,463

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

J. C. GAMBLES & Co., LTD., 209 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1: Supavite. In Daily Express and Daily Mirror.

J. C. GAMBLES & Co., LTD., 209 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1: Anglers junior aspirin. In women's papers.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: Ostermilk, Farex. In Daily Express,

F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby: Loxene medicated shampoo, In national newspapers, women's periodicals, T.V. Times, Belfast Telegraph, and Glasgow Sunday Post.

RICHARD HUDNUT, LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: Sayle home "permanent," Hudnut's shampoo with cgg, In women's papers.

LAMBERT CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: Bliss, In Daily Mirror and women's magazines, Rheumatisone. In national newspapers and women's magazines. Sloan's liniment. In national and provincial newspapers, Listerine antiseptic, In women's magazines.

LAUGHTON & SONS, LTD., Birmingham, Twinco products. In Radio Times.

L. LEICHNER (LONDON), LTD., Leichner House, Acre Lane, London, S.W.2: Leichner preparations. In London Evening Standard.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, October 19

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Thomas of Canterbury church, High Street, Portsmouth, at 11 a.m. St. Luke's-tide service.

Monday, October 20

INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Royal Festival hall, London, S.E.I. One day conference on "Alerting Management for a Salesmanship Economy,"

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL IN-DUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. R. C. Fisher (Forest Products Research Laboratory) on "Developments in the Control of Timber Insects 1927–58" and Dr. W. P. K. Findlay (Forest Products Research Laboratory) on "Deterioration of Wood, and Fungi and its Prevention by Chemical Treatments,"

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. H. T. H. Wilson on "Industrial Diseases of the Skin."

WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, lecture hall, Ealing Town hall, Ealing, W.5, at 8 p.m. Film show by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.

Tuesday, October 21

Harrow Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Oak Hall, Baptist church, College Road, Harrow, at 8 p.m. Reports on Llandudno British Pharmaceutical Conference,

Hertford Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Hertford secondary school, Mangrove, Hertford, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. E. Camps on "Poisoning—Accident, Suicide or Murder?"

LUTON CHAMBER OF TRADE, Luton community centre, Chapel Street, Luton, at 2.30 p.m. Conference on "Efficient Retailing,"

Wednesday, October 22

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Balmoral room, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Brian O'Malley (Editor, *The Alchemist*) on "Editorial Problems."

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Wellcome Foundation, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.I, at 7 p.m. Dr. M. Harrington (senior medical registrar and tutor, Hammersmith Hospital and Post-graduate Medical School) on "Hypertension—New Concepts and Treatment,"

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Plaza ballroom, Oxford Street, at 7.30 p.m. Dance in aid of the Society's benevolent fund. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. A. H. Beckett (reader in pharmaceutical chemistry, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmaceutical Research in the United States."

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Visit to Simonds Brewery, Devonport; meet outside 2.30 p.m.

REIGATE AND REDHILL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red Lion hotel, Coulsdon, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Theatre visit.

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Seaburn hotel, Sunderland, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Crooket Billet hotel, Southborough Lane, Bromley, Kent, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance,

Thursday, October 23

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Croydon Technical College, Fairfield Park Lane, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Refresher course for pharmacists.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red House hotel, Eastern Avenue, 11ford, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Conservative hall, Ballards Lane, London, N.12, at 7.30 p.m. Buffet dance. Tickets from Mr. A. King, 222 Regents Park Road, London, N.3.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMA-CEUTICAL SOCIETY, Theatre visit.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Adelphi hotel, at 8 p.m. Pharmaceutical forum. NORTHERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SO-CIETY, Royal hotel, Inverness, at 8 p.m. Film show.

Preston Pharmacists' Association, Clifton Arms, Lytham, at 8 p.m. Supper dance.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Theatre visit.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mackworth hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Mr, B. E. Featherstone, M.P.S. (Swansea Astronomical Society) on "Stellar Evolution,"

Friday, October 24

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Imperial hotel, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe on "Developments in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Education Since the First World War."

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parentheses.

October 26-November 1 LONDON

Alka-Seltzer, Aspro (4), Astral soap (3), Beecham's pills (2), powders (3). Bristow's lanolin shampoo, Camay soap (2), Carter's little liver pills, Colgate's tooth-paste (2), Damaskin, Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2), Digestif Rennies (2), Diuromil.

Flit air freshencr (2). Gale's honey. Germo'cne (3). Gleem tooth-paste, Gillette razors and blades (2). Heath and Heather herbal products (2), Horlicks (1), Lantigen B, Loxene shampoo (3). Lucozade (4).

Mac throat sweets (2), Maclean's indigestion tablets (2), tooth-paste. Max Factor toilet preparations. Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland in-digestion tablets (2), Nervone (2), Palmolive soap, Penetrol inhalant, Phensic (3), Prosserine (2). Phyllosan (2). Pond's toilet preparations. Punch and Judy tooth-paste. Rheumatisone. Ribena (2), Rinstead pastilles, Rosemary shampoo (2), Rosedale products (1),

Sebbix shampoo (2), Silvikrin hair cream (2). Scotties (3), Spungec (2), Trojan, Trugcl (4), Valderma (2), Vaseline petroleum jelly (2), Veno's eough cure (2), Vosene shampoo (3),

MIDLANDS

Angier's junior aspirin, Aspro, Astral soap, Beecham's pills (3), powders (3). Camay soap (2). Carter's little liver pills (3). California syruo of figs. Colgate's tooth-paste (2). Delsey (3), Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2), Digestif Rennies (3), Diuromil.

Flit air freshener (2). Germolene (3), Gleem toothpaste, Gillette razors and blade₃ (2), Hiltone (2), Horlicks (2), Kleenex tissues, Lantigen B. Loxene hair cream, shampoo (3). Lucozade (3).

Maclean's indigestion tablets (2), tooth-paste. Max Factor toilet preparations (2), Milk of Magnesia (2), tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets (2). Palmolive soap, Penetrol inhalant (2). Phensic (2). Phosferine (3). Phyllosan (3). Pond's toilet preparations. P.L.J. (3). Rheumatisone, Ribena (5). Rosedale products

Sanatogen, Sebbix shampoo (2), Silvikrin pure, hair cream (2), Scottics, Supavite (2), Trojan, Trugel (3), Veno's cough cure (2), Voscne (3),

NORTH

Alka-Seltzer, Aspro (8), Astral soap (4), Angier's junior aspirin. Beccham's pills (3), powders (3), Bristow's lanolin shampoo. California syrup of figs. Camay soap (7). Cephos (4). Colgate's tooth-paste (2), Delrosa rose hip syrup. Dento (2), Digestif Rennies, Diuromil

Fennings little healers. Flit air freshener (2).



"LITTLE LULU" IN NEW SERIES: From October 19 will be seen two and three times a week, a new series of four one-minute television "commercials" for Kleenex tissues, featuring "Little Lulu," shown above. Germolene (3). Gleem tooth-paste, Gillette razors and blades (2), Horlicks (2), Kleenex tissues (2), Lantigen B, Loxene shampoo (3). Lucozade (4),

Mac throat sweets. Maclean's indigestion tablets (2), tooth-paste, Max Factor toilet preparations. Mentholatum. Milk of Magnesia (2), tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets (2), Palmolive soap, Penetrol inhalant (2), Phensic (5), Phosferine (3), Phyllosan (3), Pond's toilct preparations, Punch and Judy tooth-paste, Rheumatisone, Ribena (5),

Sanatogen, Sebbix shampoo (2), Setlers (2), Silvi-krin purc, hair cream (2), Scotties supavite (3), Trojan, Trugel (2), Valderma (4), Vaseline petrolcum jelly (5), Veno's cough remedy (2). Vosene (3).

SCOTLAND

Ajax, Askit (7), Aspro (9), Beecham's pills (3), powders (3). Bristow's lanoline shampoo (2). Colgate's tooth-paste (2). Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2). Digestif Rennies (3). De Witt's antibiotic throat lozenges (2).

Germolene (3). Gleem tooth-paste, Gillette razors and blades (2). Horlicks (2), Kleenex tissues (3), Lantigen B, Loxene shampoo (3). Lucozade (4).

Mac throat sweets (2), Macleans indigestion tab-lets (2), tooth-paste, Max Factor toilet pre-parations, Milk of Magnesia (2), Moorland indigestion tablets, Penetrol inhalant, Phensic (5). Phosfcrine, Rheumatisone, Rosedale products.

Sebbix shampoo (2), Silvikrin hair cream (2), Scotties (3), Setlers (2), Simpkin's products, Supavite (3), Trojan, Trugel (2), Vaseline petroleum jelly (4), Veno's cough remedy (2), Vosene,

WALES

Ajax, Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set (2), Aspro, Astral soap (2), Beecham's pills (2), powders (3), Bristow's lanolin shampoo (2). Brylcreem (2). Camay soap (4). Colgate's toothpaste (2). Delrosa rosc-hip syrup (2). Digestif Rennies (3),

Germolene (4), Gleem tooth-paste. Gillette razors and blades (2), Hiltone (2), Horlicks (2), Klecnex tissues (3), Lantigen B, Loxene shampoo (3), Lucozade (3),

Mac throat sweets. Maclean's indigestion tablets (2), tooth-paste. Max Factor toilet preparations. Milk of Magnesia tablets (2), Moorland indigestion tablets, Phensic (5), Phosferine (2), Phyllosan (3), Punch and Judy tooth-paste, Rheumatisone, Ribena (2), Roscdale products.

Sebbix shampoo (3). Silvikrin hair cream (2). Simpkin's products, Trojan, Valderma (6). Vaseline petroleum jelly (5), Veno's cough remedy (3), Vosene shampoo (4), Yeast-Vite-

SOUTH

Ajax, Aspro, Camay soap (2), Colgate's toothpaste (2).

Fenning's little healers. Fynnon salt, Gleem toothpaste, Gillette razors and blades (2), Horlicks, Knight's Castile soap (7), Lantigen B, Loxene shampoo (3), Lucozade (4),

Max Factor toilet preparations. Milk of Magnesia tablets (2). Moorland indigestion tablets, Palmolive soap, Rheumatisone.

Silvikrin hair cream (2), Scotties (2),



AWARD-WINNING "COMMERCIAL" good shave" was the theme of a television "commercial" which won for Gillette Indus-tries, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, first prize in the 15-30-sec, group at the recen: International Film Festival at Venice.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A = Advanced; R-Reduced; I.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; *= Tax 30 per cent.; ‡= Tax 60 per cent. PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LTD. (from October 8)
4 10 A

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD.
Phenindione tablets Each I.I I.R.P. 9 0 R 97 6 R Glyccrin suppositories Phenindione tablets 50 mgm. 6 0 65 0 500 Xylocaine solution 4 per cent, 25 mils 3 9 5 71 R

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD. (from October 18) Dindevan tablets

100 25 100 14 0 R 6 0 R 20 0 R 10 mgm. 50 mgm. 1,000 130 0 R

LUSTY'S NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. Doz. 20 0 150 2 6 R Charcoal tablets MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD. (from Octo-Each 35 0 200 0 20 0 ber 13) Cathomycin tablets 52 6 R 300 0 R 30 0 R 180 0 R Cathopen tablets 16 100 120 0

ORGANON LABORATORIES, LTD. (from Oc-

Dimenformon ointment 22 6 R 5 3 R 22 0 R 48 9 R 18 gm. Duactin tablets Kolpon pessaries 3 6 R 14 3 R 5 3 R 19 6 R 0·1 mgm. 1 mgm. Menformon ointment

18 gm.
230 gm.
(Claims for credit for stocks held at close of business on October 12 should be addressed to the company.)

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Pausandryl* 100

P.A.T.A. LIST (Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

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Horlicks food-drink choco-

6 oz. 12 oz. LUSTY'S NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. Doz. 60 0 Lusty's rose-hip tablets 150 7 6 wheat germ oil eapsules, B.P.C. 50 36

20 0 26 0 charcoal tablets 150 natural herb tablets* 150 ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD. Soframycin nebuliser

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C	7 doz. x 50's at 16/- per doz.	Bonus 6 x 50's Cost £5-12-0
D	3¾ doz. x 100's at 28/6 per doz.	Bonus 3 x 100's Cost £5-6-11
E	5 doz. x 50's at 16/- per doz. 2½ doz. x 100's at 28/6 per doz. 2 only x 1,000's at 16/6 each.	Bonus 6 × 100's Cost £8-14-9

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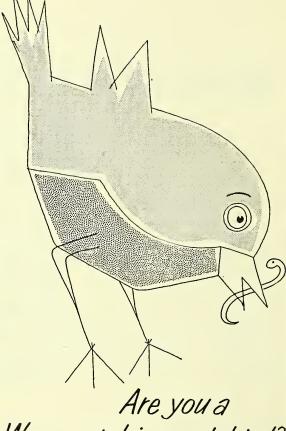
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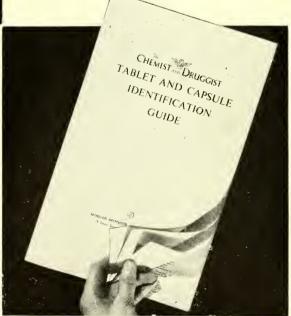
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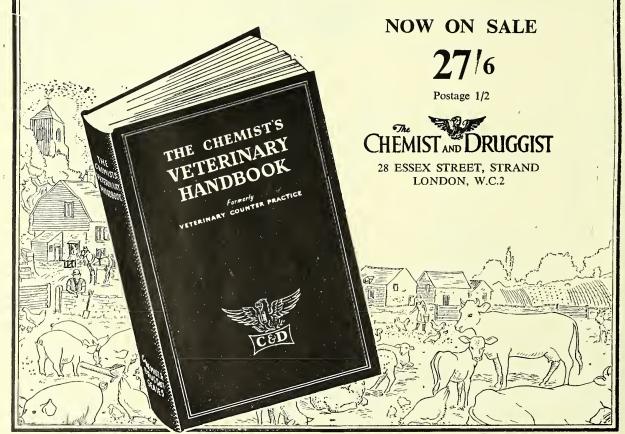
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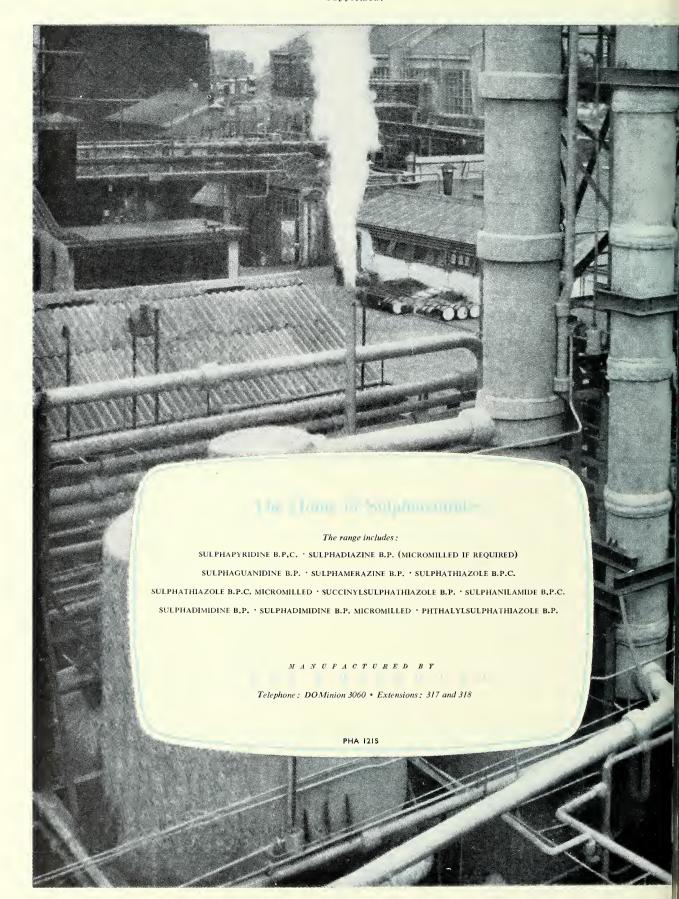
EASY TO TAKE white, uncoated, tasteless tablets may be swallowed, chewed, or crushed and suspended in fluids

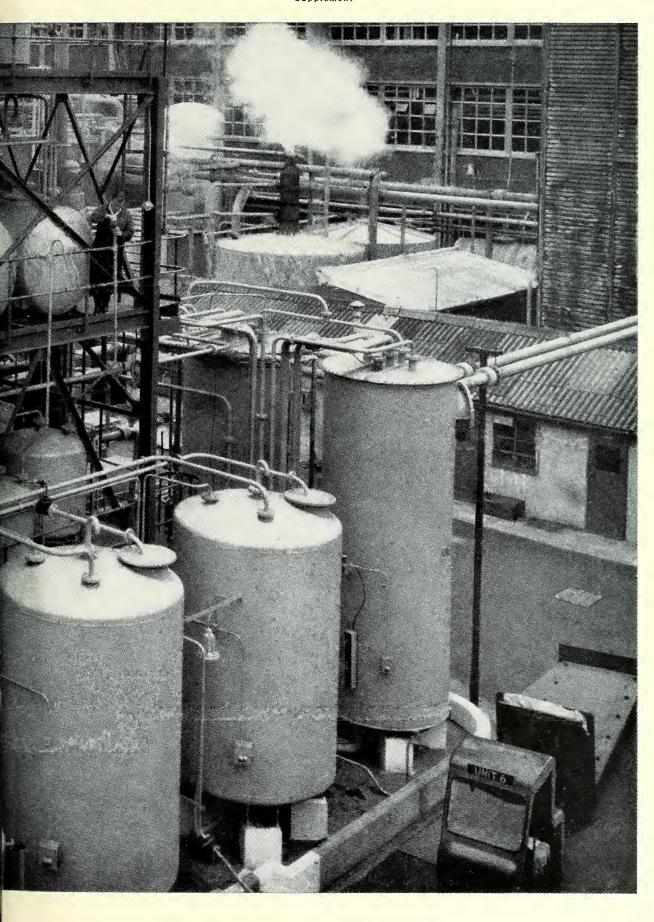
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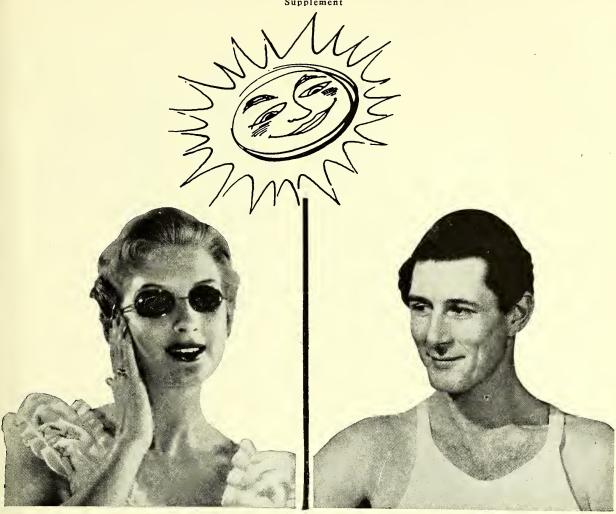








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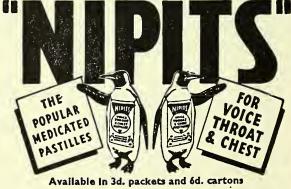
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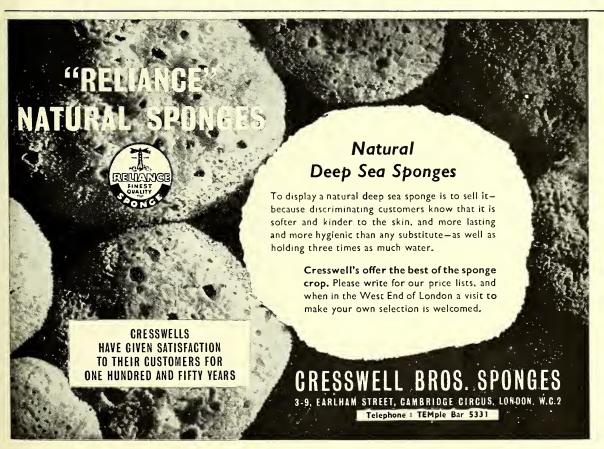
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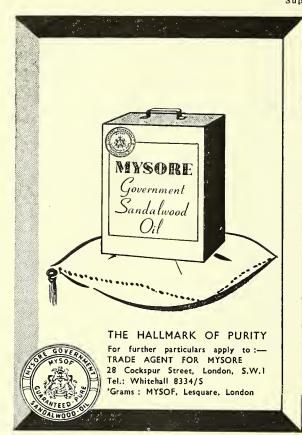
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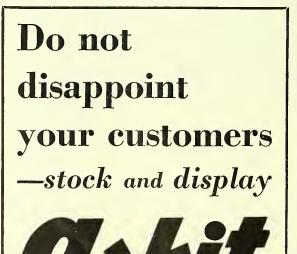
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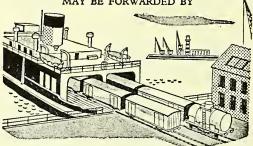
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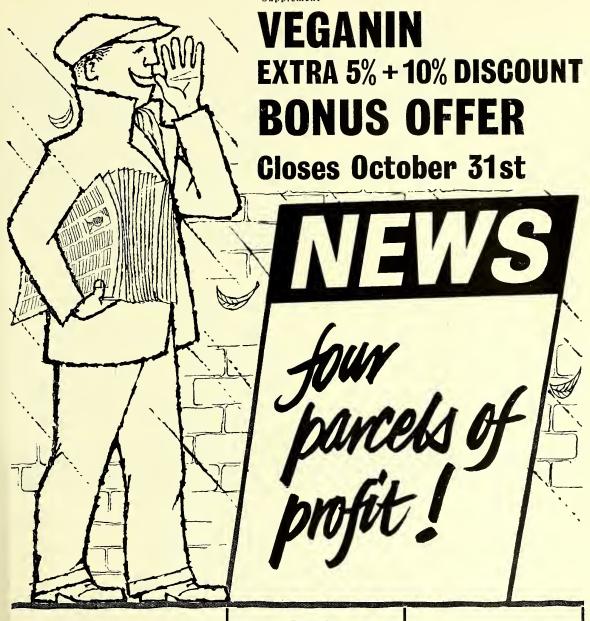
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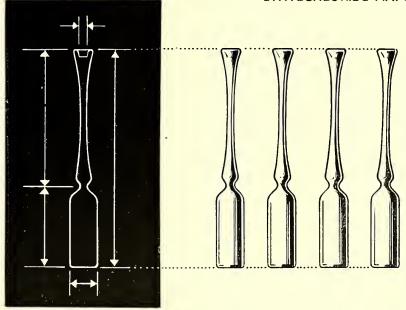


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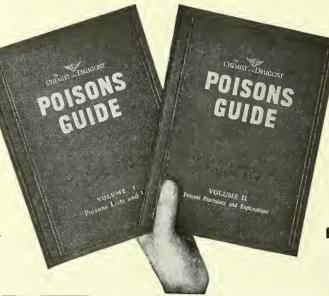
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DISORDERS),
DARTFORD HEATH,
BEXLEY, KENT
Chief Pharmacist
required. Category III post. Accommodation
available for single applicant. Salary scale
£815 to £1,100 p.a. Locum Tenens would be
considered for reasonable period.
Applications, giving names of two referees,
should be sent to the Group Secretary at the
Hospital within 21 days. C 8484

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL,
KNAPHILL, WOKING
Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for the above post.
The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1.750 patients.

and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1,750 patients.
Salary scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).
Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the National Health Service Superannuation Regulations. lations.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s. per week will be

Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible.

BURY AND ROSSENDALE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, BURY GENERAL HOSPITAL Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist at the above Hospital, Salary scale £650 per annum, increments of £30 to a maximum of £830 per annum. Apply, stating full details of experience and names of two referees

Group Secretary C 8524

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS

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(461 Beds)

Assistant-in-Dispensing
required. Whitley salary scale, with London
Weighting; new well-equipped department.
Hospital convenient to Northern Line (High
Barnet) Station, Apply to Hospital Secretary,
with details of experience and qualifications,
and names of two referees. C 429

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required for modern well-equipped department.
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service and salary (£050 x £30 (6)—£830 per annum).

Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and two names for reference to the Hospital Secretary, Boston General Hospital, Boston, Lincs, by October 25, 1958.

CANTERBURY GROUP
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE
Deputy Chief Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above appointment to the Group Pharmacutical Department (Category IV Hospitals). The department, which is situated at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, serves the eleven hospitals and clinics in the area. Salary £675 rising by annual increments to a maximum of £910 per annum. Applications with full details of names of two referees to be sent as soon as possible to the Group Secretary, Central Office, Nunnery Fields Hospital, Canterbury.

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CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL,

SHEFFIELD, 5
Senior Pharmacist, M.P.S.
Applications are invited for the above post.
Salary scale £650 x £30 (6)—£830 per annum.
(Additional £25 p.a. if holding higher qualifications) cations.)

cations.)
Apply giving full details of age, qualifications, experience, etc., and the names of two persons for reference, to the Group Secretary, Sheffield No. 1 Hospital Management Committee, Nether Edge Hospital, Sheffield, 11.

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR (Category III Hospital) Pharmacist required immediately, Whitley salary, Applications with details of service and names of three

referees to Secretary,

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MARGATE
Locum Pharmacist
required. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with names of two referees, to the Hospital Secretary. C 414

LAMBETH HOSPITAL

required. Assistant-in-Dispensing whitey Council rates of pay and conditions. Applications in writing, giving names of two referees to the Secretary, C 390

MAPPERLEY MENTAL
HOSPITAL,
NOTTINGHAM
Chief Pharmacist (Category II)
Applications are invited for the post of Chief
Pharmacist at the above Hospital. Salary scale
£725-£990. The duties will include supervision
at a neighbouring small Mental Hospital.
Applications, stating age and previous experience, and giving the names and addresses of
two referees, should be sent to the Physician
Superintendent, Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham. The post is non-resident.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.8 Senior Pharmacist

for modern department, Permanent post vacant due to retirement. Salary £680 to £870 p.a. plus appropriate higher qualification allowance. Apply with details of age, training and experience to the Hospital Secretary. C 398

NAPSBURY (MENTAL) HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
Nr. ST. ALBANS, HERTS
Chief Pharmacist (Category III)
Applications are invited for the above post.
Whitley Council salary scale £785-£1,070 plus
£25 for higher qualifications if applicable. New
pharmacy completed 1957. Further details on
request. Apply to Group Secretary. C 8509

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S
MATERNITY HOSPITAL
Pharmacist or Locum Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post.
Salary and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council regulations, Enquiries to the Chief Pharmacist and applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the House Governor, 339 Goldhawk Road, W.6.

C 8529

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

Pharmacist
Applications are invited from Registered Pharmacists for the post of Pharmacist (non-resi-

macists for the post of characteristics denty.

Salary and conditions of service will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, The appointment is subject to passing a medical examination (except in the case of a transferred officer) and to the provisions of the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1950. Applications in writing stating age, experience, together with the names of two referees to be forwarded to the Secretary to H.M.C., St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath, Sussex,

C 8500

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Secretary.

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NUTTALL STREET,
LONDON, N.1.
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Permanent post in modern department. Salary £650 to £830, plus appropriate London Weighting and higher qualification allowance. Apply with details of age, training and experience to Hospital Secretary.

C 400

WINWICK AND NEWCHURCH HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Senior Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post in the Group Pharmaceutical Department at Winwick Hospital (2,305 beds).
Salary £650 x £30 (6)—£830.
Applications giving date of birth, full particular regarding qualifications, and experience to

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PUPILS

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Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Pharmaceutics
Applicants should be graduates in Pharmacy with adequate experience in teaching, research, hospital or industry. Appointment will be made at Senior Lecturer or Lecturer grade according to qualifications and experience.
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C 8518

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C 8528

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C 8510

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These appointments offer a unique opportunity for an interesting, progressive and secure future with a new and expanding Company.

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A good salary will be paid and, in addition, there are bonus, life insurance and pension schemes. A company car and full expenses will be provided.

Please apply in strict confidence with details of career to date to the Field Manager, Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

C 8517

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ELI LILLY & COMPANY LIMITED

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As a result of continuing expansion, applications are invited for the following territories where vacancies will shortly become available:—

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 Somerset based on Weston-super-Mare.

Mare.

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C 8526

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As a result of promotion and further expansion, vacancies occur for medical representatives in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The products to be detailed to the medical profession are the pharmaceutical specialities of C, H, Boehringer Sohn, which are marketed in the United Kingdom by Pfizer, Ltd.

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Applications stating full details of age, career to date and territory preference should be sent in confidence to:—

Personnel Officer, Pfizer, Ltd., 137/139 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent, quoting M.N.G. 6713.

C 8455

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DIVISIONAL SALES **MANAGER**

for a leading ethical pharmaceutical company. He will be one of three divisional managers with headquarters in London and will control a sales force of Regional Managers and Representatives. Prospects of promotion are unusually sood are unusually good.

Candidates should have a qualification Candidates should have a qualification in Pharmacy or Science and several years' experience selling ethical products in the field. They must also have managed a sales force at least at Divisional level and have administered a sales office. A knowledge of advertising and sales promotion in this field would be useful. Age 35-45.

Salary by negotiation. There is also a car, incentive payment scheme and non-contributory pension.

No information will be disclosed to our clients until candidates know their identity and have given permission after personal discussion. Please send brief details in confidence, quoting reference AK.1230, to P. J. H. Fryer.

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INTELLIGENT MAN aged 30-40 required by expanding London pharmaceutical house. Opportunity for a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society interested in a commercial carer. Good salary, plus annual bonus, Employees participate in attractive life assurance and pension scheme. Applications giving full details of career to date to Box C 8467.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, LIMITED

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medical representative in the Southern Home Counties. Previous experience is unnecessary as thorough training will be given, but applicants should have a good pharma-ceutical background and a keen interest

in ethical pharmacy.

Initial salary will be based on age and experience, subsequent adjustment will recognise initiative and ability. Com-pany car provided, A generous pension and life assurance plan is in opera-

tion
Please write in the first instance giving details of age, education, qualifications and experience, to the Home Sales Manager, Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

C 8487

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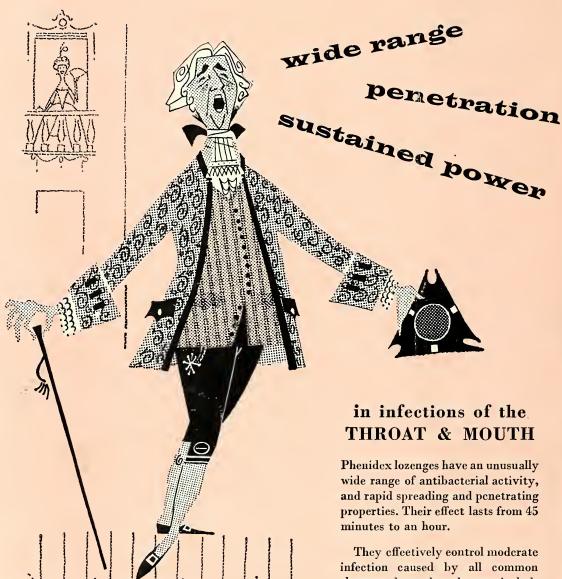
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